

JPRS-UPS-85-078

5 November 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS VISITS FACTORY, SPEAKS ON COMING PARTY CONGRESS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[ELTA report on visit to factory and speech by P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee: "Strengthen Discipline, Improve Labor Organization"]

[Text] As always, the communists of the electromeasurement-equipment plant lathe section assembled punctually for their party group's reports meeting. P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, paid a visit for the purpose of participating in the meeting. He was accompanied by A. Chistyakov, secretary of Vilnius Party Gorkom. Before the meeting Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus visited the tool shop and displayed an interest in the work of the lathe section, the social and living conditions of the plant's workers and the organization of their cultural leisure time.

The businesslike and concrete report presented by Z. Barilovichyus, the party group organizer, and the questions raised by it--could the section operate better and what was required to make this happen--was discussed animatedly and intensely.

Communists V. Virshilo, A. Karnachev, V. Kubik and others stated that first of all everything depends on themselves alone and that nothing new was needed to be devised here.

"It is only necessary for each person to conscientiously perform his duties," said lathe operator communist E. Gusov, "and everything will improve."

But, emphasizing their responsibility, the communists complained that scientific and technical progress to which the party was devoting so much attention was slow in making its way in their shop and in the section. And some technological innovations introduced without consulting them, the workers, would hardly justify themselves. Here there was a great deal of manual labor, and accounting was poorly conducted. The frequent replacement of foremen did not contribute to a favorable work atmosphere. Recent deterioration of tool quality had an impact on labor productivity.

Examining the conditions of the collective's labor, communists spoke of the need for improving ideological work--they expressed the wish for more

interesting lectures, for more effective information on questions of domestic and foreign policy and for work with young people that was more specific and diverse.

At the meeting, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee P. P. Grishkyavichus gave a speech.

"In the life of our party," he said, "and in its preparation for the 27th congress, an extremely important and responsible stage has arrived--reports and elections to party organizations. A characteristic feature of the present election campaign is the fact that it is being conducted at the juncture of two five-year plans and encompasses without exception all parts of the party--from the party group to the republic organization. Special importance is attached to it by the fact that it is taking place in a period of intensive work by the party on improving the forms and methods of supervision of all sectors of economic and cultural construction in accordance with the political directives advanced at the April Central Committee Plenum and in the speeches of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

"The best preparation for conducting a reports and election meeting on the level of the requirements of the time is the unconditional fulfillment, moreover without any corrections, of state plans and the creation in labor collectives of an atmosphere of a high level of worker effort and decision to make new advances. All this determines the content and directions of the started discussion. It is important to conduct reports and discussions in a businesslike manner, without ostentation and self-satisfaction, in an atmosphere of high exactingness.

"At the time of the election campaign, communists have to deeply and comprehensively analyze the work done by each party organization in the period subsequent to the 26th CPSU Congress, to comprehend accumulated experience and to determine tasks for the long term and ways and means of improving economic, organizational and educational work.

"It is difficult to overestimate the role of party groups in the organizational structure of our party. Operating in comparatively small units--in brigades, shifts, on farms and in departments or sections, they help to strengthen and to deepen ties with the masses and to literally reach every person. Both labor successess and the moral microclimate in the collective depend on their activity and purposefulness.

"On what has our party group primarily concentrated its attention? On ways of further improving the operation of its section. And this is correct. After all, who but communists of the party group see here particularly prominently achievements, possibilities and reserves. It is gratifying that you at your accountability and election meeting have concerned yourselves both with the affairs of the shop and of the entire plant. Even the smallest collective has a group of questions on which the course of general work palpably depends. And if all of them are taken into consideration and practical measures are implemented, it becomes possible to significantly boost the end result.

"Take, for example, your tool shop. It has in the course of the current year, with the exception of the last two months, not operated stably. The growth rate of production volume has not been assured. The target for raising of labor productivity was not fulfilled, and the products-list plan is also not being fulfilled. The reason here apparently is not to be found solely in obsolete equipment and shortfalls in supply but also in mistakes of the shop's former management and of the shop's party organization in mobilization of the collective. Management and the party committee also deserve to be reproached for dawdling in the adoption of decisive measures. We must hope that the new management of the shop and the party's shop organization will apply every effort to eliminate the lag and make a substantial contribution to the overall achievements of the plant's entire labor collective, which in general has worked stably during the current five-year plan, fulfilling annual and five-year targets. For growth of labor productivity, the plant's collective fulfilled the five-year target in four years. The entire growth of production volume is being achieved through growth of labor productivity. Since the beginning of 1982, the plant has been fulfilling contractual commitments in full each year.

"Since the present year, the plant's collective has been successfully participating in the economic experiment. In 7 months, production volume grew 4.7 percent. Products have been sold above plan in the amount of 724,000 rubles. The plan for raising labor productivity was fulfilled 101.1 percent during this period. Production quality is improving.

"But in our view, the plant's collective has at its disposal large unused reserves. At the plant, not everything is going well in the use of fixed production capital. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the growth rate of average annual cost of fixed production capital has been outdistancing the growth rate of production volume, while the growth rate of the capital-labor ratio has been advancing ahead of the growth rate of labor productivity. For this reason yield on capital at the plant has decreased by 2 percent. Such a situation, of course, cannot be tolerated.

"At the plant, a lot of manual labor is being used and the degree of mechanization and automation, especially in auxiliary production, is relatively small.

"The equipment park also requires renewal. Take, for example, your turning section. Of the 24 lathes, only 5 were acquired 5-20 years ago and 9 are more than 20 years old. But here we manufacture precision equipment and gear on whose quality the technical level and quality of the plant's basic production largely depends. For this reason, we should support the thought mentioned several times at the meeting today that now the number one problem is to speed up technical progress. The conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of acceleration of scientific and technical progress has outlined a broad program of action for party groups and all communists. It is namely in the production sector, in the brigade that the front line of struggle for mechanization and automation and introduction of progressive technological processes passes through. For this reason, the duty of communists is to increase the search for reserves, to support wholeheartedly inventors and

efficiency experts and to give a worthy rebuke to any bureaucratic ways and red tape so that they do not interfere with putting into practice all that is new and progressive.

"The plant still has reserves and in the matter of economy all kinds of resources. Particularly metal and electric and thermal power. Thus for the first half of 1985, the plan for reduction of production cost was overfulfilled only 0.08 percent, including material outlays--0.1 percent. But the assumed socialist commitments were a great deal higher. And these commitments have to be fulfilled.

"Special reference should be made to production quality. For the sake of improving it, communists of the party group can do much. This includes introduction in all areas of defect-free work, creation of conditions for smooth work flow, organization of competition for the right to have a worker's individual mark of quality and, of course, strict monitoring of those who put out faulty work and deal with it in a slipshod manner. The requirement of the time is unambiguous--production quality must be a subject not only of vocational but also of our Soviet national pride.

"Questions of strengthening discipline and dealing with drunkenness and alcoholism deserve a principled and demanding approach at meetings in party groups. You rightly emphasized that we cannot tolerate that a part of workers, engineering and technical personnel and employees do not work with full yield, are guilty of unauthorized absences and other violations. Each such case needs henceforth to be strictly dealt with. The fact is that a principled approach to various kinds of violations of labor discipline during the present five-year plan has helped to reduce by 30 percent losses of worktime and to significantly reduce the number of unauthorized absences and personnel turnover.

"In the party group, every person is in the public eye. This permits communists to conduct every-day ideological and educational work and to establish in people an active life position. Speakers at this meeting have correctly emphasized that the basic stress here needs to be made on the individual approach. We need to more widely involve young people in public work, to educate them in the spirit of dedication to communist ideas and to develop the desire to contribute with creative labor to the speeding up of the country's social and economic development.

"In the life of any collective, the personal example of communists means a great deal. How does each one of them fulfill his duty? Collective advice will help determine the most effective ways and means of contributing to strengthening the vanguard role of party-group members. For example, of late, the practice has been growing of communists reporting to comrades on the fulfillment of their party duties. This form of work should be further cultivated.

"Militancy of local units of the party largely depends on those who head them. It is important that leadership be assumed by people who are authoritative, of impeccable reputation, with initiative and principles and are able to organize work and to create in the collective a harmonious comradely atmosphere. Now

is the time to sum up the best experience of party groups and to extract lessons from their defects.

"At our meeting there was a businesslike discussion and it disclosed that you did not hide weak aspects in the work of the party group and the entire lathe section. Such a party, principled atmosphere ought to be everywhere, at all election meetings.

"A most important task of party committees and buros is to attentively control and direct the course of the election campaign in local units and to see to it that an atmosphere of candid and demanding exchange of opinion is created everywhere. They act properly there where they try to reach every party group without exception, send there experienced party personnel for training and conducting a meeting and adopt timely measures for the realization of proposals and critical comments. Communists must be confident that businesslike criticism, proposals and comments will be accepted with good will and receive support.

"In a word, campaign meetings at party groups must provide a powerful impulse for improving all work, contribute to the growth of initiative and activity of communists and inspire everyone at them to new accomplishments in work and public life." In closing, Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus expressed the desire that communist party groups and the entire plant fulfill with honor the targets of the five-year plan and worthily greet the 27th Communist Party Congress.

The meeting adopted a concrete resolution that provided for a whole series of measures for improving the work of the lathe section and bolstering the activity of the communists of the party group.

Lathe operator Z. Barilovichyus was again chosen party group organizer.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LIGACHEV ON PREPARATIONS FOR 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

AJ130601 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 16, Aug 85 (signed to press 6 Aug 85) pp 5-18

[Report by Comrade Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a conference held in CPSU Central Committee on 26 July among second secretaries and organizational party work department heads of the Central Committees of the union republic communist parties and of party kraykoms and obkoms]

[Text] Our party and country, said the speaker, are preparing for the next, 27th CPSU Congress. This is now the chief determining factor in the life and activity of party organizations, labor collectives, and all Soviet people.

Having adopted the decision to convene the congress, the April (1985) Central Committee plenum gave clear directions as to what we must concentrate on in the process of preparing for the congress. A strategy for accelerating the economic and social development of Soviet society has been outlined both at the plenum and in speeches by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and theses of fundamental importance have been put forward concerning a broad range of current and long-term problems.

Implementation of the policy developed by the April Central Committee plenum, which is aimed at speeding up our progress, will make it possible to make the economy even stronger, the people's well-being even better, and the country's defense more reliable.

The accountability report and election campaign in the party will be a most important stage in pregress preparations. On an organizational plane, the originality of this campaign consists in the fact that it embraces all units--from party groups to oblast, kray, and republic party organizations. Discussion of the new draft edition of the CPSU Program and of other fundamental party documents will give the conferences and congresses a powerful ideological impulse. The accountability report sessions and elections will take place on the border between two 5-year plans, and in this also lies their important distinguishing feature. And, of course, the special ring to the present accountability report and election campaign is determined by the fact that it will take place in a period when the forms and methods of party leadership of the economy and of all economic and party-political work will be undergoing reorganization in accordance with the directives of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Not a great deal of time has passed since the April plenum, but even during this brief period the ideas of the plenum have become visibly embodied in concrete tasks and perceptible changes in many spheres of our life. This is primarily reflected in the party determinedly coming to grips with the most difficult and urgent tasks of developing production forces and perfecting production relations. In this connection, a special place belongs to the conference held in the CPSU Central Committee on the problems of speeding up scientific-technological progress. In addition to thoroughly analyzing fundamental problems and existing difficulties, the conference indicated realistic ways and means of increasing the growth rates of social production and perfecting the planning and management of the national economy. In other words, an answer was given not only to the question of what must be done, but also to the question of how it must be done.

Decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on further developing new methods of economic operations and technically reequipping enterprises in the petroleum and gas industry, machine construction, and the processing branches of the agro-industrial complex are in line with this constructive approach.

A broad spectrum of social problems has been examined. The urgent problems of introducing work norms in the national economy and remunerating the work of designers, technologists, and scientific and medical workers are being practically resolved. Opportunities for labor collectives to improve their living and social conditions are becoming more dependent on the production results they achieve. Measures have been determined concerning the socioeconomic development of a number of regions and towns in the country and the improvement of the material position of pensioners with low incomes and those who participated in the war, and also the improvement of housing conditions for young people. An uncompromising struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is being waged through the will of the people.

The party, the speaker noted further, put forward at the April (1985) Central Committee plenum and is now consistently implementing the principled thesis that no organization and no worker must remain beyond party control. In accordance with this thesis, demand is increasing for the fulfillment of party and government directives both in the center and in the field. In the last 1 or 2 months alone, the CPSU Central Committee has discussed the accountability reports of the Orenburg, Gorkiy, and Smolensk CPSU obkoms and of the Kharkov party gorkom, as well as reports from ministers on topical problems of economic and cultural construction.

Serious measures are being implemented to improve the selection and placement of leading cadres. The cadre decisions of recent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the process of strengthening the leadership of a number of ministries and party obkoms, as you understand, are directly connected with practical steps to realize the political directives of the April Central Committee plenum.

The Soviet people give inspiring support to the course adopted, which is aimed at speeding up economic and social development, increasing the responsibility of everyone for the task at hand, and updating important aspects of our life. Positive processes are taking place in social consciousness and in the

outlook of Soviet people, and the unity between the party and the people is growing stronger. This is aided to a decisive extent by the unity of party word and deed. The people are becoming more confident that the difficulties present in the economic sphere will be overcome and that the rates of social development will increase.

Meetings by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev with labor collectives, the party aktiv, and leaders of the national economy in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, and Belorussia, and also meetings by other Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries in the country's oblasts and autonomous and union republics are clear evidence of the stronger ties between the party and the masses.

The people support the party's domestic and foreign policy by deeds--highly productive work and improvement in work in many sectors of the national economy. The growth rate of industrial production doubled in the second quarter in comparison to the first.

But, although it is said that a good beginning is half the job done, the main tasks still lie ahead. Our people will judge the militancy of all party units and competence of those who have been entrusted with leadership of party organizations and economic and cultural construction at this point in our social development which, in a certain sense, is a turning point, by the rates of our progress and by real results.

In the months remaining before the beginning of the 27th CPSU Congress the party must:

Ensure the national economy's successful completion on the 11th 5-Year Plan;

Hold an accountability report and election campaign in the party organizations at a high organizational and political level;

Thoroughly analyze the path trodden since the 26th CPSU Congress and determine the tasks for the long term.

At the conference convened at the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the speaker continued, we must discuss how work is being conducted in the field to fulfill this triune task and what concretely must be done in order to conduct the pregress accountability report and election campaign on a level corresponding to the high demands of the time.

To the question how best to prepare for an accountability report and election meeting or conference and how to prepare worthily for the 27th party congress, there can be one answer and one alone: fulfill economic plans and set social tasks, and create an atmosphere of great discipline and order, and determination to reach new frontiers in every labor collective. For all its importance, the organizational aspect of accountability reports and elections can in no way serve as a substitute for this. And, what is more, no logomachines can take its place.

The Central Committee Politburo recently examined the results of the development of the national economy in the first half of 1985 and determined the tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs for the completion of the annual plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

It was noted that further growth in the economy and in the well-being of the population has been ensured that lagging permitted in the winter period is gradually being overcome. At the same time, it was stressed that not all branches of the national economy have achieved the planned growth rates. Many enterprises and associations have failed to fulfill plans for the sale of products and have not reached the planned level of labor productivity.

Of course, the speaker noted, it must be borne in mind that today, in contrast to the past, it is a question of sound plan figures, without amendments. But precisely for this reason--and because allowances will not be made for anyone anymore--we must take a firmer grip on all the levers of economic management and increase turnover. In every workplace, in every production unit, and at every enterprise we must determine the rate of progress necessary in the time left in order to ensure fulfillment of the annual plan, and we must strictly follow this guideline.

Fulfilling both the annual and 5-year plans without amending them is a serious test for leading cadres and party organizations. This will be a good test of their ability to organize and lead people, make use of the initiative and creativity of the masses, sensibly manage resources, and bring reserves into operation. It is precisely this that the forthcoming accountability reports and elections are expected to assist in every possible way, particularly in primary party organizations.

Unremitting attention must be devoted to observing contractual discipline and persistent efforts must be made to fulfill obligations regarding product deliveries. It is all the more important to stress this in view of the fact that tasks for the last 6 months have not been fulfilled with regard to many types of industrial products.

Practice attests to the fact that tangible economic results can be achieved comparatively quickly if organizational, economic, and social reserves are brought into play. And in this respect it is particularly important to activate the human factor and ensure that every individual works conscientiously and to his full capacity.

Unfortunately, some party committees and economic leaders at times lack precisely this ability. Suffice it to say that last year, because of absenteeism, work stoppages, and nonappearances with the permission of the administration, many thousands of people were absent from work every day in industry and construction. Considerable losses are connected with workers being distracted from their main activities. A considerable number of workers in all branches of the national economy are every day absent from their workplaces: They sit in meetings and seminars, engage in amateur artistic activities, participate in sports competitions, take time off for duty in the voluntary people's militia, and so forth. This squandering of work time is a burden on the economy. A decisive end must be put to this.

As is well-known, in 1983 the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution on intensifying work to strengthen socialist work discipline, and also on bringing order to the work regime of enterprises and institutions engaged in servicing the population. Now is the very time to strictly call to account those who are responsible for fulfilling directive requirements.

The issue of observing technological discipline should be particularly sharply raised. Vast reserves lie in this. Production can be intensified, production quality seriously improved, and raw and other materials considerably economized by means of more strictly observing already existing technological processes.

In a word, it is a question of waging an energetic, purposeful offensive in all areas against indifference and passivity, laxity, irresponsibility, and wastefulness, comprehensively establishing the authority of honest, conscientious work, and persistently introducing intensive methods of economic operations. Party organizations must strive to ensure that this becomes a most important task for every economic leader, worker, and engineer, and is carried out in all labor collectives.

Of all the urgent tasks on the country's vast construction site, the speaker said further, a commissioning of basic funds and housing construction now require the closest attention. A considerable number of different cases of lack of coordination and lapses can be found in this sphere. Take housing, for example. Only one-third of the total housing area envisaged by the annual plan was commissioned in the first half of the year. And in some republics, krais, and oblasts this index is even lower. Thus, in Novogorod, Arkhangelsk, Astrakhan, and Chita oblasts the figure was 24-26 percent.

In order to fulfill the annual program for housing construction--and this must be done at all costs--we will have to work with greater intensity in the second half of the year. This attitude must be instilled in builders and these issues must be stressed to the maximum at accountability report and election party meetings in all organizations which are concerned with housing construction.

Transport work, and primarily railroad work, must constantly be kept in view. Let it be said directly--the situation in this sphere at the beginning of the year was serious, but it is gradually being rectified. This trend must be developed and consolidated. Party committees are now bound to persistently raise the standard of the organizational and educational activities of transport party organizations.

Responsible tasks face rural workers. The main task on which attention must be concentrated is that of further increasing the production and purchases of agricultural and livestock products. Not only the plans for this year have to be fulfilled--shortfalls in delivery in the first years of the current 5-year plan period have also to be made up to a considerable extent and persistent efforts have to be made to implement the Food Program.

A responsible time has begun for agricultural workers. They have to gather in the harvest in good time and without losses, procure fodder, and prepare livestock for winter. It is important that all industrial enterprises supply

kolkhozes and sovkhoses in good time with the necessary material-technical resources, fuel, and means of transport, and assist with the work force.

Next year's harvest is already now becoming an object of urgent concern. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has approved measures to increase the production of winter crops, spring wheat, corn, millet, and rice in 1986 by means of intensive cultivation technologies. This is regarded as the main means of increasing the stability and production of high-quality grain.

We must think seriously how best to fulfill these tasks, concentrate crops in regions and economic units which will ensure the greatest increase in the harvest from the use of intensive technologies, assign these crops to advanced brigades working on the collective contract system, allot them the necessary resources, and train machine operators and specialists. In a word, here there are many concrete tasks for all--from party groups to republic party committees. By utilizing the achievements of agricultural science, party, soviet, and economic organs, and leaders and specialists must do everything necessary to increase the stability and production of grain on an intensive basis.

We cannot allow any weakening of attention to livestock breeding. Many party organizations have recently studied this branch in great detail. And this has yielded results. Last year, despite fodder difficulties, purchases of meat and milk increased by 4 percent and the general standards of the branch fundamentally improved. This year sales of meat to the state have increased by 4 percent and milk sales by 2 percent. At the same time the half-year plan for purchases of these basic livestock products was not fulfilled by the Uzbek SSR and Kalinin and Kemerovo Oblasts; plans for livestock and poultry were not fulfilled by the Kalmyk ASSR and Kurgan Oblast; and plans for milk purchases were not fulfilled by the Buryat ASSR, Udmurt ASSR, and Western and Eastern Siberia and the Far East as a whole.

It is clear that increasing the production of livestock products is primarily connected with the problem of fodder. And party organizations are expected to engage in resolving this problem on a daily basis in order to give livestock breeding this year a sufficiently reliable fodder basis.

In recent years one-third of all procured fodder has been third class in quality. And if one is to speak of the main link which must now be grasped in this matter by the party organizations of economic units--it is to ensure that specialists and mechanization experts master advanced fodder production technology, which will make it possible to have access to good-quality fodder in any weather.

Unfortunately, such progressive methods of producing and preparing fodder as forced ventilation, the turning of cut grass, the pelleting and granulation of fodder mix, the storing of fodder in special containers, the construction of fodder preparation sections, and so forth, have not been made widespread everywhere, although they have been under discussion for a long time now. The quality of fodder is affected by a shortage of pulses and other crops rich in albumin, and composite silage is prepared in small quantities. All this leads to the overexpenditure of a large quantity of [word indistinct] the

present production volumes of livestock products. We incur great economic loss through this, and party organizations must energetically set about spreading the experience of the Belgorod Oblast Party organization, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to reduce the amount of grain used for fodder purposes.

In every republic, kray, oblast, and rayon the most energetic measures must be adopted so as to rectify the situation in a short space of time and place under daily party control both the procurement of fodder and the organization of its storage, while bearing in mind that supplying public livestock with fodder is not only an economic task, but also a task of great political significance. And this task must be treated accordingly, without permitting complacency and parasitical attitudes.

The economical use of fuel and raw and other materials, the speaker continued, acquires particular significance. As is well-known, without economy of resources it is impossible to fulfill the set plan. What is more, in the first half of the year, raw material branches, and primarily petroleum, timber, and metallurgy, failed to supply the national economy with a considerable quantity of oil, timber, and rolled metal. The Tyumen oil workers, timber workers in Vologda oblast, and metallurgists in Donetsk and Dnepropetrovsk are still in debt. Only through a strict economy regime and the use of resource-saving technologies is it possible to ensure the realization of set production plans. These problems must be kept in view during the accountability report and election campaign in the party.

As we can see, complex economic tasks have to be fulfilled by the end of the year. The maximum possible self-discipline and the fullest possible effort in work are necessary in order to resolve these tasks, successfully complete the year and the current 5-year plan period as a whole, and lay a reliable foundation for a confident starting point for the forthcoming 5-year plan. Socialist competition must be oriented in this direction and must be given truly militant spirit and effective natures. All of our political and organizational work among the masses should be subordinated to this end.

From the viewpoint of preparing for the congress and achieving the goals facing the country at the present time, the speaker stressed, the progress of the accountability reports and elections in the party will be of exceptionally great significance.

The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum has set the task of conducting the accountability reports and elections in such a way that they help as much as possible to develop the creative activeness and responsibility of communists, to increase the combat efficiency of party organizations, to strengthen relations with the masses, and, ultimately, to enhance the leading role of the party.

Consequently, when preparing the accountability reports and elections and also during them, the work done in the accountability period and the state of affairs in every organization--beginning with party groups and workshop and primary party organizations--must be carefully and comprehensively analyzed, accumulated experience must be critically interpreted, and concrete ways and means of improving economic, organizational, and educational activities must be determined.

It is important that meetings, conferences, and congresses should be conducted in a truly businesslike way, without ostentation or complacency, and in an atmosphere of frank exchange of opinions, party principle, and exactingness. And we must be strictly guided by this.

Without any doubt, the main place at the meetings, conferences, and congresses will be occupied by problems of socialist economic operations and party leadership of the economy. The interests of the cause demand that the problems of scientific-technological progress and production quality be at the center of the preCongress accountability report and election campaign.

Meetings of the party-economic aktiv were held in the republic, krays, and almost all oblasts in June and July. They discussed the concrete tasks emanating from the directives given at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on the acceleration of scientific-technological progress. The forthcoming accountability reports and elections must be used extensively to carry the discussion of these tasks to primary party organizations and labor collectives, that is, to where new equipment and technology is developed, introduced, and mastered.

The general state problem of accelerating scientific-technological progress in the national economy has totally concrete interpretations for every production subdivision, right down to the individual workplace. Consequently efforts must be made to make more effective use of already existing production means and to make effective use of already existing production means and to make better use of available resources. But we cannot be satisfied with little. Production needs to be made more efficient and technology has to be updated in order to ensure truly revolutionary improvements in labor, productivity and a reduction in fund- and material-intensive production operations. The party organizations must orient themselves precisely toward this kind of approach.

Particular concern must be taken to ensure that really businesslike, pertinent, self-critical discussion of this topic takes place at accountability report and election party meetings in scientific research institutes, planning and design organizations, and higher education establishments. It is important to orient these collectives toward seeking solutions which, without repeating stages earlier passed through in other countries, would make it possible to ensure a technological breakthrough in entire branches of the national economy. Party organizations are expected to comprehensively increase the responsibility of these collectives for creative, productive work.

While discussing the problems of party leadership of the economy at the congresses and conferences, it is essential to carefully look into the state of affairs in capital construction and think deeply on what must be done to increase the effectiveness of capital investments and to implement an investment policy which would be in the interests of intensifying the national economy.

First and foremost it is necessary to ensure a decisive move in the direction of reorganizing the investments structure by increasing the proportion of outlays on technically reequipping and reconstructing existing enterprises, workshops, and production sectors. This approach has demonstrated its high

effectiveness. With this kind of approach advanced equipment is handed over to those collectives with the corresponding technological experience and to skilled worker cadres. This also ensures rapid return especially if the reconstruction and technical reequipping of production is carried out comprehensively and in a short space of time. And this must be discussed thoroughly and in detail at accountability report and election meetings and conferences, and also when discussing the draft main aspects of the development of the country for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and up to the year 2000. The economic mechanism and the organizational structure of management must fully serve to resolve the problems of intensifying the economy and speeding up scientific-technological progress. Of course, the main part of work to restructure management will be done in a centralized way. Measures aimed at this are now being developed.

But it would be wrong to sit with arms folded, waiting for these measures to be adopted. A great deal can be done in the field even now. There are considerable number of superfluous units in republic, kray, and oblast administrative organs and in enterprises and associations which could be amalgamated or abolished with no ill effects. As is well-known, a number of problems connected with perfecting management have been resolved in the country precisely at initiative from below. Let us recall the formation of production and scientific-production associations in industry and agro-industrial associations in agriculture, and the introduction of a new system of work remuneration and incentives for designers and technologists.

And it will be useful to raise issues of this kind at accountability report and election meetings, conferences, and congresses and to jointly think of what else can be done in this area, while proceedings from experience that has been accumulated, and what kind of changes in the organization of management will yield concrete results.

At the same time it would be worthwhile to generalize the practice of the work of enterprises and associations under the conditions of the economic experiment and to closely study what this experiment has given us, what still restrains the initial stage of labor collectives and weakens their responsibility, and what should be done to consolidate and make more widespread progressive forms and methods of economic operations. It is particularly important to do this now, because a qualitatively new stage is beginning in the experiment--basically, the transition is being made to forming an integral system of economic operations.

The most serious attention must be devoted during the accountability reports and elections to introducing the economic accountability system and increasing on this basis the responsibility and interest of labor collectives in the end results of their work. This particularly concerns the agrarian complex. Here the comprehensive development of the collective contract on the basis of economic accountability relations is being moved into the foreground. In 1983 this problem was examined at an all-union conference in Belgorod, and at the beginning of this year republic and zone conferences were held in Leningrad and Tomsk oblasts. Now is the very time to sum up what has been done in every republic, kray, and oblast to implement the recommendations made at these conferences.

The task lies in ensuring that the transition be made to the economic accountability system not only by brigades and sectors, but also by kolkhozes and sovkhoses as a whole, including their administrative units. Instructive experience in this kind of work has been accumulated by the Stavropol Kray Party organization. It makes it possible to take a qualitatively new step forward--to make all, not just some, agricultural enterprises in the kray self-sufficient. This process has already begun.

Since the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum favorable prerequisites have been created for real economic accountability in agriculture. Suffice it to say that last year the number of unprofitable farms was reduced by 3 times in comparison to 1982. The profits of kolkhozes and sovkhoses have increased from 1.2 to 20 billion rubles. It has been decided to maintain increases on purchase prices for agricultural products in 1986 for farms making little or no profit, and also for products manufactured over and above the plan. Thus, many farms will be able to carry out expanded reproduction by means of their own resources.

An effective means of party influence on the solving of economic and social tasks is control over administrative activity and the work of the management apparatus. In this connection control must be closely connected with the organization of implementation of adopted decisions. It is important that full use be made of this powerful lever in the interests of production development, technological progress, and improvement of the methods of economic cooperations. In the course of the accountability report sessions and the elections it will be necessary to thoroughly examine how primary party organizations implement this control in practice, and to strengthen the corresponding commissions with active and principled communists.

Enhancing the role of labor collectives in managing enterprises and organizations is of paramount importance for the implementation of the major socioeconomic changes planned by the party. The corresponding USSR law adopted 2 years ago opens up broad scope for this.

The CPSU Central Committee Secretariat recently examined how things stand regarding implementation of this law at such a large enterprise as the Minsk automobile plant. Let us say directly that this important instrument is by no means being made full use of here, which to a certain extent also reflects the general picture. Why does this come about? This occurs because some economic workers and trade union workers have not reorganized the style of their work and frequently decide issues without considering the opinion of the labor collectives. The party committees must teach themselves and the labor collectives to exercise to the full the rights granted them by the law, and proper attention must be paid to this in the period of accountability report sessions and elections.

The plan for the next 5-year period is now being actively studied. The initiative of the collective of the Avtovaz Association in Kuybyshev Oblast is of great social significance in this connection. The Volga automobile builders have found possibilities to exceed the 5-year plan tasks assigned them concerning production growth, improved production efficiency, and scientific-technical progress. The output of products will be increased by 150 million rubles as

compared with the planned task, while the number of workers will be reduced. The metal-intensiveness of automobiles and the relative expenditure of fuel are being reduced. The period of time spent in preparing the production of basic automobile models is being shortened by 3 years. The principled feature is that the collective has requested that its obligations be included in the state plan.

The Central Committee Politburo has approved the initiative of the automobile plant workers. Party organizations are expected to ensure that this patriotic initiative becomes widespread, to take control everywhere of the development of intensive plans for social and economic development for 1986 and the 12th 5-year plan period, and to concentrate the attention of communists on questions in the course of meetings, conferences, and congresses.

The tasks facing us at the contemporary stage, the speaker went on to remark, require a further rise in the standard of the entire organizational-party and ideological work of party organizations. And the forthcoming accountability report and election campaign must actively assist this.

As is known, the militant efficiency of party organizations and the strength of their influence on the masses depend primarily on the activeness of communists and on the way in which they fulfill their vanguard role. In the course of the accountability report sessions and elections it will be necessary to analyse the work of party organizations and committees in improving the qualitative make-up of the party ranks, in strengthening these ranks, in increasing party influence in all sectors, particularly in the brigades, in educating communists, and in increasing their responsibility for the implementation of party policy and directives.

The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum demanded stricter accountability of each party member regarding his attitude to social duty, his fulfillment of party decisions, and his pure and honest image as a party member. It must be borne in mind that the struggle for organization and discipline in society will be successful only when order is ensured in every party unit. In accordance with this, during the accountability report sessions and elections, particularly in primary party organizations, it will be necessary to conduct a principled and exacting discussion on how each communist observes statutory requirements and on whether he sets an example in his work and everyday life and in social life. In this connection it will be useful to see how fully and effectively different means and forms are used for educating communists, increasing their activeness, and strengthening party discipline.

I would like to concentrate your attention on one of these means and forms, that is, accountability reports by communists. The practice of holding such accountability reports has become fairly widespread in the Georgian republican, Krasnodar kray, and Leningrad and Ulyanovsk Oblast party organizations, as well as in a number of other party organizations.

Experience attests to the fact that accountability reports submitted by communists to their comrades at meetings considerably help to develop communists' activeness, and that they discipline people and stimulate them, and ultimately

have a positive effect influence on the life and activity of party organizations. It is expedient to widely spread the practice of holding communists' accountability reports.

It is necessary, the orator continued, that accountability report and election meetings devote the most serious attention to the practical implementation of the measures developed by the party and government to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism, and that the role of communists in this work and the significance of their personal example be once again strongly emphasized. This is all the more important since in view of the fact that some communists, Komsomol members, and leading workers still adhere to this vice.

Everyone must comprehend that the struggle against drunkenness is not a short-lived campaign. It is necessary for every family and every collective to constantly struggle for a sober way of life. Of course, this is no simple matter, because what is involved is overcoming harmful age-old customs and habits. Such work will require unremitting efforts by all party organizations, and thus there cannot and will not be any indulgence toward those communists who violate the demands of party decisions by nourishing a predilection for spirits.

The entire accountability report and election campaign, the speaker stressed, must be conducted in such a manner that it makes the maximum contribution to developing communists' creative initiative, further deepening internal party democracy, and ensuring the observance of the Leninist norms of party life. A particular place here must be occupied by criticism and self-criticism as a method of resolving difficulties and contradictions that may arise, by perfecting work style, and by strengthening collectivity in leadership at every level.

It is impossible not to see that under the influence of certain circumstances, in a proportion of our leading cadres and in some labor collectives complacency and self-satisfaction have become widespread, the feeling of irreconcilability toward shortcomings has been blunted, and the aspiration to move more rapidly and achieve more has been lost. At times criticism is regarded as an attempt to undermine a leader's authority or to cast a shadow over a collective. This does considerable damage to the cause.

Recently conducted studies of the work of a number of republican, kray, oblast, city, and rayon party organizations, of ministries, departments, and production collectives showed that existing shortcomings and sometimes even serious failures are largely caused by an uncritical attitude to the results of work and by a lack of desire to notice negative phenomena.

In some party organizations the role of criticism and self-criticism has clearly been depreciated. It is frequently expressed in bland form, mainly as a wish or request. In many cases criticism comes chiefly from above and is extremely weakly developed from below. For example, in the last 2 years there has basically been no observation of any seriousness addressed to the bureaus or secretaries at plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, the Khabarovsk Kraydom, and the Alma-Ata party obkom. It would also be possible to cite other party committees where matters regarding criticism from below are no better. This is far from being in the traditions of our party, and it is necessary to decisively change such practice.

In a situation of tolerance and lack of principle, party principles of cadre selection and state interests are consigned to oblivion. This was recently discussed at a plenary meeting of the Chimkent party obkom. A. Askarov, first secretary of the obkom, was released from his post for major violations of party and state discipline. This principled approach was received with approval by communists and nonparty people.

This example confirms once again how important it is to correct a leader, and to do so in time and with the exactingness of a Bolshevik. Let the present accountability report and election campaign serve the development in every way possible of practical, principled criticism and self-criticism. At all meetings and conferences it is necessary to create an atmosphere in which, as the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum indicated, every party member can fully exercise his statutory right to submit proposals and make observations, and in which no critical observation is bypassed. We will be better able to reveal the opinions on the party masses and all the working people if we give the rostrum on broad scale to rank-and-file party members and the lower party aktiv.

Communists must approach evaluation of the activities of leading elective organs with a high degree of exactingness, comprehensively analyze the style of their work, and frankly state how well this style corresponds to the spirit of the times and to the requirements of the present.

In this connection I would like to cite a letter, and a very topical one in my opinion, from party member V. Kovalev from the village of Peksi in Voronezh Oblast. He writes that as a nonpermanent correspondent of the rayon newspaper, he frequently has to attend accountability report and election party meetings of brigades, sectors, kolkhozes, enterprises, and organizations. "And this," he continues, "is what strikes me. After discussion of the accountability report an appraisal is made of the work of the party committee, the party bureau, or the secretary of the party organization. But what sort of appraisal? Regardless of the work, the appraisal is always one and the same, that is, 'satisfactory.'

"I remember," writes Comrade Kovalev, "how the secretary of the party bureau of a crop-growing sector of the Peskovskiy kolkhoz submitted an accountability report. There was nothing to say. Throughout the entire year not one party meeting, not one session of the party bureau had been held. The situation was also bad with regard to economic affairs. But however paradoxical it may seem, the work of the party bureau was considered satisfactory.

"This is not an isolated case. The poor work of the party bureau or its secretary is frequently covered up by the fact that the collective as a whole has worked and achieved something. If, however, indexes in the collective are not so impressive, a no less 'convincing' argument is put forward: an unsatisfactory appraisal, quote, would undermine the prestige of the rayon party organization. And so what is desired is passed off as reality."

The author of the letter is right. We have had more than one opportunity to become convinced of what this leads to. Thus, during the two previous account-

ability report and election campaigns, virtually no unsatisfactory appraisal was made in the primary organizations in Uzbekistan and in Rostov Oblast or in any party organization in Moscow trade enterprises and institutions. Surely this did not correspond to the true state of affairs? Please understand me correctly: We are not calling at all for an increase in or reduction of some or other accountability figures. The essence lies elsewhere. Objective, exacting appraisals of the real situation in a collective or party organization are necessary. They are necessary in order to act correctly and not to shut oneself off from real problems by creating the appearance of prosperity on paper. This is not the time for that.

In the course of the accountability report and election campaign, cadre problems which have ripened will have to be solved, where that is necessary, of course. While maintaining a considerate attitude to experienced workers in every way possible, it is at the same time necessary to free ourselves of unenterprising, inert people who avoid real organizational work among the masses. It is apposite to recall how uncompromisingly Lenin stated the issue. "Whoever finds this work 'boring,' 'uninteresting,' or 'incomprehensible,'" he wrote, "is best 'freed from his post' and given up as a bad job so that he cannot do any damage, because either he does not wish to or he is unable to think about the originality of the given level or stage of the struggle." In the spirit of Leninist demands, directives on this count have been stated and approved with full certainty by the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum, and it is necessary to put them firmly into practice.

Thousands of promising workers will undoubtedly be proposed for responsible posts at accountability report and election party meetings, conferences, and congresses. It is necessary to assist them in mastering the skills of party leadership of the economy, the processes of intensifying it, contemporary methods of managing the national economy, and the ability to utilize to the full the achievements of scientific-technological progress. And neither time nor effort must be spared here to organize purposeful and systematic training of leading cadres. This must be regarded as an important party task.

In accordance with the directive of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, questions of contemporary cadre policy have been discussed at Central Committee plenums of the union republic communist parties and at party kraykoms and obkoms. At these plenums engaged and useful discussion of the key questions of party leadership took place. At the accountability report and election conferences and congresses this discussion should be continued, taking into account the new demands now being made on cadres.

In this connection it will be necessary to stress once more, and with all due force, the need for the strictest observance of Leninist principles in work with cadres and also the absolute impermissibility of advancing worker, through acquaintance, relationship, common place of origin, or personal favor. The lessons must not be forgotten.

The question of the moral image of leading cadres and of increasing their accountability for the violation of laws and state discipline must be raised once again in a fully principled and urgent way at the meetings, conferences,

and congresses. The misuse of official positions by a number of leaders speaks of serious errors in the selection and promotion or advancement of cadres. These shortcomings must be resolutely corrected. After all, as the CPSU Central Committee has stressed more than once, what is involved is not only the moral health of our cadres, which is important in itself. It is also a large political issue, a question of the firmness of party ties with the masses and of party authority among the people.

In this connection it is quite inadmissible to overlook the way in which the CPSU Central Committee directive on increasing the role of primary party organizations in the examination of questions of errors by communist leaders is being fulfilled. In the majority of party organizations the personal affairs of communist leaders are now examined at meetings of communists. However, some party committees have not drawn the proper conclusions for themselves. In the Kaluga, Mordovo, and Chuvash Party organizations these matters are still examined, as a rule, by bypassing the primary party organizations. As has already been stated, this practice is greatly detrimental to the task of educating the cadres and so a decisive end must be put to it.

Close attention must be paid to our cadres' mastery of the Leninist style of party leadership in all its richness in the period of accountability reports and elections within the party. Perfecting style is not a campaign but a constant task. Turning the struggle for a Leninist work style into a campaign is a sign of bad style.

The task of party committees lies not only in steadily perfecting the style of their own activities, but also in helping to improve the methods of work of soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol at every level. Particular attention should be devoted to questions of activating Komsomol organizations, to the communist education of young people. The principled manner in which these questions are raised and the great significance attached to them by the CPSU Central Committee is well-known. And it is very important that the directives given on this score in the Central Committee's well-known resolution on the party leadership of the Komsomol be consistently and steadily implemented. Those organizations which elect young communists working as secretaries of Komsomol organizations as members of bureaus of party committees and organizations are acting correctly. This practice totally justifies itself. The Central Committee will continue to make strict demands on party organizations regarding their leadership of the Komsomol and the education of young people.

Questions of the ideological and political-educational work of party organizations, the speaker went on to say, will occupy a worthy place at the accountability report and election meetings, conferences, and congresses. The question of how the directives of the June (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the theses put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference are being put into practice must be closely examined at them.

This is a major and profound topic for consideration. There is no denying that clear changes for the better have recently appeared in ideological work. But nevertheless, oral and printed propaganda are not free from hackneyed clichés

and declamation. For this reason such propaganda sometimes fails to attain its aims and does not have the proper influence on people.

The party Central Committee is examining questions of strengthening the material base of ideological work. At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee demanded with regard to club establishments and sports installations, better use must be made of existing cultural institutions.

It is necessary to look again at whether we are not too carried away with mass measures that are for show, and the returns from which are sometimes not in proportion to the efforts expended. In ideological work it is not a "general," indiscriminate approach that is needed, but a differentiated approach to people and the paying of attention to the concrete person, his interests, and his material and spiritual needs. This can be ensured in a real way if the main weight of ideological work is shifted to the labor collectives and primary party organizations. And the success will be all the greater, the more extensively and actively leading cadres and people capable not only of answering sharp questions from the working people in good time and with sound arguments, but also of practically resolving them, participate in an ideological work.

Among ideological questions, the general educational school reform is particularly topical and of broad social significance. The CPSU Central Committee Secretariat has heard a report on this question by the Gorkiy Obkom. It must be stated plainly that a great deal has already been done in the field, particularly to create the conditions for giving students work training and for raising the qualifications of teachers. However, some party committees have noticeably reduced their activeness in implementing the school reform and are not showing enough persistence in fulfilling adopted plans. A great deal in schools continues to be in the old style, without any changes. The problems of restructuring school work should be discussed with interest and the responsibility of communists in schools, institutes, and support enterprises for the implementation of the reform should be increased in the party organizations during the period of accountability report sessions.

Our party, the speaker emphasized, draws the appropriate conclusions from the complex international situation. And the prime response to the threat to peace is maximum mobilization of party ranks and real bolshevik concern to speed up the growth of the economy and strengthen the country's defense capabilities. The aspiration of Soviet people to strengthen the cause of peace must stimulate energetic work to solve national economic tasks. For this reason it is necessary that questions connected with the foreign policy activity of the party and the Soviet state be discussed in a practical and pertinent manner and in organic connection with the production activity of enterprises and associations.

An important distinguishing feature of the current accountability report sessions and elections is that the new draft edition of the CPSU Program and the proposed changes in the CPSU Statute and in the main directions of the economic and social development of the country will be discussed at the same time as, and in direct connection with these reports and elections. It is intended to convey the content and political meaning of these documents to every individual and to utilize them for asserting the communist world outlook and for developing the social activeness of the broad masses.

The accountability report and election campaign, the orator noted, will last several months. And it is very important to ensure daily concrete leadership of its course and to organize efficient preparation and conduct of party meetings, conferences, and congresses. The responsibility for this rests with the party committees, all their departments, and of course primarily with organizational-party work departments.

It is required of them that they carefully instruct the aktiv on all questions, draw up a schedule of meetings and conferences in advance, organize an efficient flow of information on the progress of accountability report sessions and elections, and eliminate without delay any shortcomings that may appear. It is expedient, as practice shows, to examine the first results of the meetings and conferences in party committee bureaus. In this connection, the preparation and holding of accountability report and election meetings and conferences should not, of course, be regulated right down to the smallest detail.

The main aspect of the task is the content. The elective party organs should prepare through, self-critical reports on the work down in the accountability period. These reports should contain thorough analysis of the fulfillment of decisions of the party and of previous accountability report and election meetings, conferences, and congresses, and also constructive proposals for improving their entire activity. It is wrong to prepare these documents in secret by a narrow group of individuals and to submit them for discussion by party committees and bureaus literally on the eve of the meeting or conference. Reports on work done must be presented for examination by party committees and bureaus at least a week before the accountability report and election meeting or party conference. Care must be taken to see that members of the elective organ are involved in the entire complex of preparatory work and that the report, the discussion of it, and the entire course of the meeting, conference, or congress set an example of collective interpretation of practice and the problems that arise.

Special attention must be devoted to holding accountability report meetings and elections in the lower-level units. Secretaries and members of the bureaus of central committees of communist parties of the union republics and of kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must participate in the meetings of primary party organizations. And what is involved in this connection, of course, is not simply a matter of attendance but a matter of helping communists to single out the main, most urgent questions and to correctly determine their program of future work. Leaders of ministries and departments must also widely participate in accountability report meetings and elections. Members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, and all members of the Central Committee will also participate in meetings and conferences.

An especially responsible approach must be adopted toward the formation of the elective party aktiv and to advancing to leadership positions politically mature and competent communists who possess a feeling for the new, are closely linked with the party masses and the working people, and are able to lead them. It is important to ensure that the composition of the elective organ will correspond in the best possible way to the tasks faced by the party organization and will have a real representative character.

It is necessary to ensure that, just as in the past, workers and rank-and-file kolkhoz members and specialists of the national economy will be elected as members of party committees and party bureaus and care should be taken of electing representatives of the scientific-technological and arts intelligentsia. During the previous accountability report meetings and elections two workers or kolkhoz members were elected each as members of the bureaus of a majority of kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. This practice has justified itself, and it would be beneficial to establish it everywhere.

Recently women have been more actively moved to leadership work positions in conformity with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee. In the past 2 years their numbers among secretaries of the central committees of communist parties of the union republics and of kraykoms and obkoms have more than doubled. The number of women among secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms and among heads of departments of party committees has also increased. At the same time, the Orenburg, Rovno, Kharkov, Bryansk, and some other oblast party organizations still do not devote enough attention to this question.

The CPSU Central Committee anticipates that, following the conclusion of the accountability and election campaign, we will have a reliable reserve of cadres within the party organs, something that will make it possible in future to avoid the practice of coopting new workers. This practice has become not an exception but nearly a rule in a number of places. All this must be seriously corrected and, in forming the composition of elective organs, it is necessary to look far ahead, as the saying goes.

Using the experience of the past campaign, it will be necessary to organize extensive press, radio, and television reporting on and elucidation of the progress of party accountability report meetings and elections. In this connection it is important that the published materials be objective and not bypass sharp corners and critical observations addressed to specific workers. Wide publicity will only strengthen the people's trust toward the party.

And, of course, all the observations that will be made at meetings, conferences, and congresses must be most carefully considered and must be followed by efficient practical measures. It is extremely important to ensure that all leading organs and all our cadres respond in deed to all constructive proposals.

No efforts must be spared to ensure that the accountability and election campaign will be conducted as a militant review of party forces and will help to a maximum extent in mobilizing party organizations, communists, and all working people for the fulfillment of the new tasks of communist construction which will be set by the next, 27th CPSU Congress.

The Central Committee considers it extraordinarily important to ensure that the preparations for the party congress will proceed in an atmosphere of good organization and general intensiveness and smooth and uninterrupted operations of the national economy and of the entire sphere of services in order that nothing will darken the mood of the people. The lessons of the last winter urgently demand that, already now in summer, intensive work be undertaken, both at the center and locally, concerning the entire complex of prewinter measures

to ensure the normal flow of vital supplies both in the social and everyday services sphere and in the production sphere. These measures have been determined by resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The tasks set by the party Central Committee at this conference concerning the preparations for and the conduct of the accountability and election campaign must be discussed at the meetings of bureaus of the central committees of communist parties of the union republics and of kraykoms and obkoms. The corresponding organizational and political measures must be worked out and energetically implemented.

Broad public interest has always been shown in the party accountability report meetings and elections, E.K. Ligachev said in conclusion. Now particular attention will be riveted on them. And the nature of the accountability and election campaign and of the entire precongress work must be such that the people will see for themselves that the party and the party organizations are aware of urgent problems and do not avoid them but are confidently setting about resolving them. In this lies the guarantee of strengthening the atmosphere of confidence and optimism in our society and of its determination to advance, to improve the state of affairs in all areas, and to achieve great successes in the tasks of worthy preparations for the 23d congress of our Leninist party.

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CSO: 1800/001

5 November 1985

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ASHKHABAD PARTY ECONOMIC AKTIV HOLDS MEETING

GF311717 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] The party economic aktiv of the republic held a meeting today in Ashkhabad. The meeting discussed the tasks of party Soviets, trade unions, komsomols, and economic organs of the republic for fulfilling the resolutions of the USSR Council of Ministers on further measures to develop Turkmen SSR industry and to modernize the industry's structure.

Comrade Niyazov, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, made a report.

(Mediredev), chairman of the Soviet peoples deputies of the Ashkhabad city soviet executive committee; (Byramov), director of the production enterprise named after [name indistinct]; (Redriev), second secretary of Chardzhou oblast party committee; [name indistinct]; (Merenishchev), second secretary of Mary oblast party committee; Baymakhanova, Turkmen SSR minister of light industry; Berdyev, first secretary of Ashkhabad city party committee; Mollayev, chairman of Tashauz city party committee; (Chudivekova), secretary of Krasnovodsk oblast party committee; Brigadier of Ashkhabad oil machine construction factory; [name indistinct], Turkmen SSR first deputy minister of construction; and [name indistinct], also delivered reports.

Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the aktiv meeting.

Corresponding resolutions were adopted on the questions discussed.

CSO: 1830/23

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN CP CC PLENUM INFORMATION REPORT

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] On 21 September the 22nd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan was held in Ashkhabad.

The tasks of the republican party organization in the development of capital construction in light of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and following plenums of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed at the plenum.

First Secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee M. G. Gapurov gave a report.

Taking part in the debates over the report were: First Secretary of the Chardzhou Obkom R. Khudaybekdiyev, mason brigade-leader of the "Tashauzstroy" trust K. Kovusov, First Secretary of the Krasnovodsk Obkom Ye. T. Mitrin, Chairman of the Ashkhabad Oblast Executive Committee Yu. K. Mogilyevyets, First Secretary of the Mary Obkom Ch. Gedzhenov, TuSSR Minister of Construction N. V. Sheremyetyev, First Secretary of the Ashkhabad Gorkom A. Gyel'dyyev, Chairman of the Tashauz Oblast Executive Committee K. Molldyev, First Secretary of the Sakar Raykom G. Dzhumayeva, TuSSR Minister of Rural Construction B. Gul'manov, TuSSR Minister of Construction Materials Industry V. I. Gladkiy.

The Second Secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee A. I. Rachkov, reported "On the process of carrying out the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the intensification of the atheist education of the population.'"

The plenum passed appropriate resolutions on the issues discussed.

V. S. Galkin, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, and A. N. Kuznyetsov, USSR deputy minister of construction, participated in the plenum.

CSO: 1830/24

5 November 1985

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN BURO ON VEGETABLE HARVEST, LOW-LEVEL CRIME

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The results of operations in the state system of controlling the communist upbringing of the republic's young students and pupils and measures needed for the system's further improvement were examined at the regularly scheduled session of the Buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee. A corresponding decree was adopted and will be published in the press.

The Buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee approved an initiative undertaken by the Transcaucasian Railroad to organize, on an experimental basis, a rail association for the organization of traffic and passenger service for the purpose of further improving the republic's passenger railway service. Specific measures providing for the experiment's organizational and material-technical support were outlined in the decree adopted on this subject.

Following a discussion of the work undertaken by Party, soviet, and agricultural organs of the Bolnisskiy and Khashurskiy rayons to strengthen the livestock forage base and work on the organized conduct of the forage procurement campaign of 1985, the Buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee still found the campaign to be insufficient. The Buro subsequently demanded that the Bolnisskiy and Khashurskiy Party raykoms take decisive measures for the absolute fulfillment of the planned forage procurement assignments, for the improvement of forage quality, and for the maximum use of all available resources to replenish the forage stocks for the forthcoming wintering of cattle.

After having examined the status and measures undertaken for the further development of collective horticulture and gardening in the republic, the Buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee noted that in spite of the work undertaken by the republic's Party and soviet organs, the resolution of this vital socioeconomic problem is still faced with shortcomings, and the Buro slated a number of measures to eliminate them. The decree adopted on this question will be published in the press.

The problem pertaining to serious shortcomings and negligence in the cultivation of onions and other vegetable crops in the harvest of 1985 was discussed. The Georgian SSR Deputy Minister for Fruit and Vegetable Farming comrade S. Rukhadze was reprimanded by the Buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee for his slackened control over and non-fulfillment of the vegetable crop procurement plan. A warning was issued to the republic's Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Agricultural Production comrade V. Kozayev. The Director of the Sartichal vegetable-vineyard sovkhoz of Gardabanskiy Rayon comrade B. Mukhiashvili was relieved of his duties for disorganization, mismanagement, and violations of agrotechnical rules for the cultivation of onions which resulted in the loss and the thinning out of significant areas under cultivation. The work undertaken on the cultivation and production of vegetables by the agro-industrial associations of the South-Osetin autonomous oblast, the Gardabanskiy, Goriyskiy, Bolnisskiy, and Vanskiy rayons, and the Tskhaltubo city zone, has been declared to be unsatisfactory. It has been made emphatically clear to supervisors of those associations that they will bear personal responsibility for the non-fulfillment of the vegetable procurement plans. The Buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee has warned the chief of the republic Gruzsortsemovoshch association comrade G. Morchadze that it is essential to provide the farms of the republic with high quality vegetable crop seeds.

The Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers adopted a joint decree on measures to be undertaken for the further economic and social development of the Gardabanskiy Rayon.

The Secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee discussed the progress being made in the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee's decree on heightening the role of the primary Party organizations in the matter of examining problems pertaining to misdemeanors committed by communist supervisors. It was noted that the role of primary Party organizations has grown recently in the matter of reviewing misdemeanors committed by communist supervisors. However, several Party committees are still not active enough in carrying out their work in this area. In particular, the work of the Goriyskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Marneulskiy, Gurdzhaansskiy, Gegechkorskiy, Sakhchereskiy, Makhradzevskiy, Onskiy, Adigenskiy, Tsulukidzevskiy, and Mestiyskiy Party raykoms has been declared to be unsatisfactory in this regard. The first secretaries of the indicated Party committees have been warned about the necessity to restructure this work in the shortest possible time.

The Secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee heard a report by Chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production comrade G. Mgeladze on efforts to intensify the struggle against the embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, and speculation, and took note of some specific changes for the better in this matter. At the same time, the attention of the board of the State Committee for Agricultural Production and its Party organization has been directed to the still insufficient organizational work being undertaken in the struggle to protect socialist property. Measures have been slated to intensify the struggle against negative phenomena and to heighten the personal responsibility of the Committee's leaders for maintaining exemplary order in the system.

After having approved the performance of CPSU member, First Deputy Chairman of the Georgian Supreme Court comrade V. Edisherashvili, the Secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee noted his positive professional and business-like qualities. At the same time, comrade Edisherashvili's attention was called to the need for further improvement in the style and method of his work and to the need for taking additional measures to improve the quality of legal administration in the republic, to intensify the educational impact of the legal processes, and to increase the operative level of work in this area.

In the manner of a control measure, the Central Committee Secretariat examined the progress being made in the fulfillment of the decree of the Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers on the utilization of local labor and natural resources of the Tsalkskiy Rayon and their fuller incorporation into national production. The Georgian SSR Gosplan and appropriate ministries and departments have been directed to include supplemental measures into their formulation of the annual draft plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan in order to realize the indicated decree.

Several other problems pertaining to the socioeconomic and public-political life of the republic were also reviewed by the Buro and the Georgian CP Central Committee at the sessions.

6289

CSO: 1830/856

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN BURO HOLDS REGULAR SESSION, CADRE TRAINING DISCUSSED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jul 85 p 1

/Article: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee"/

[Text] Regular sessions of the Buro and Secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee have been held.

The Buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee has approved the patriotic initiative taken by the workers of the Tbilisi Elektrovozostroitel production association. Those workers have resolved to fulfill ahead of schedule their planning assignments and socialist pledges for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, to mobilize the collective's efforts to meet the 27th Congress of the CPSU in a worthy fashion, and to build a solid base for successful operations during the 12th Five-Year Plan. The decree adopted on this question will be published in the press.

After having examined the question dealing with the status and measures taken to improve further the standard of services rendered to miners, workers, and office personnel of the cities of Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli in the light of the Georgian CP Central Committee decree "On Ideological Measures for Assuring the Socioeconomic Development of the Gruzugol Production Association," the Central Committee Buro noted that work in this area had become more active. The Buro suggested that the Abkhaz obkom and the Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli Party gorkoms pay particular attention to improving arrangements for the ideological-esthetic and moral training of workers, to strengthening the material-technical base of cultural palaces and clubs and movie theatres, and to a regular analysis of the work of cultural-educational institutions as well as to measures for improving their effective utilization. A plan was approved for measures to be taken with regard to cultural services for the cities of Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli for the second half of 1985.

The Buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee discussed the question of raising the level of responsibility on the part of Party, trade union, and Komsomol organs as well as ministries and departments in the matter of selecting, training, and assigning persons to represent the republic abroad. The Party committees, ministries, and departments have been charged with the responsibility of raising the requirements criteria for selecting candidates for travel abroad, and to make each violation of behavioral and disciplinary norms by republic representatives a matter of principled judgement.

In addition, foreign trips should be actively utilized for the purpose of systematic and purposeful propaganda of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the socialist way of life, and the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR.

The Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers adopted a joint decree on supplemental measures for the economic and social development of the Onskiy Rayon.

Also adopted were decrees by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers on measures for disseminating within the Georgian SSR the work experience of the collectives at the enterprises of the All-Union industrial associations Yugmebel and Tsentrmebel and of the Kievdiv production association with respect to their widespread reuse of secondary raw lumber materials and waste from logging and wood processing. Measures were also adopted for assuring the fulfillment of the capital construction plan and the initiation of plant operations at installations of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Procurement.

A decree was adopted by the Georgian CP Central Committee, the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, the Central Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators for the purpose of further heightening the role of invention, innovative and patent-licensing operations in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the national economy of the Georgian SSR.

Members of the CPSU, Dean of the Institute of National Economic Management of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology S. G. Kadagidze and Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology I. E. Tsiskarishvili were relieved of their duties and severely reprimanded by the Bureau of the Georgian CP Central Committee for exceeding their official authority, improper activity, and irresponsibility. In addition, those improprieties have been recorded in their registration forms.

The Secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee has examined the question about measures for further improving the agricultural engineering services as exemplified by the Signakhskiy Rayon in the light of the decree by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Changes in the System of Managing the Republic's Agricultural Industrial Complex," and has demanded that the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production intensify the organization and pace of operations in this area. The system of engineering services for agriculture in the Signakhskiy Rayon has been approved and recognized as a basic system for the republic which will serve as a standard in the matter of introducing new machinery, advanced technology, and efficient forms of labor organization.

Information on the results of the work assignment of a group of specialists to the Moldavian SSR for the purpose of studying the experience gained there in comprehensive mechanization, the introduction of industrial technology, and the integration of science and industry in agriculture, was received and taken into consideration.

A decree on measures for the broader use of laser technology in the Georgian SSR's national economy was adopted.

Several other questions pertaining to the national economic and public-political life of the republic were also examined at the sessions of the Buro and Secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

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CSO: 1930/856

5 November 1985

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KASSR: ZAYSANSKIY RAYON PARTY LEADERSHIP REPLACED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 13 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by M. Abughaliyev entitled "When Responsibility Is Deficient." The article reports on a recent Zaysanskiy Rayon (Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast) party committee leadership change and the many reasons behind it.

Zaysanskiy Rayon, Abughaliyev begins, is a region which has a well-established base for intensive animal husbandry. In spite of this, however, regional output has been falling rather than rising in recent years.

Abughaliyev reports on a recent party rayon party plenum at which years of repressed criticism and discontent finally came to the surface and resulted in the removal of both the rayon party committee first secretary, A. Sabekov (replaced by S.R. Sakeshov), the second secretary, N.I. Ganin (replaced by A.I. Votyashov). Criticisms of the rayon party leadership advanced at the plenum involved such things as ineffective or even nonexistent party control and supervision, excessive red tape and obstructionism on the part of party administrative and management units, inaction, failure to investigate problems adequately and continued toleration of inefficiency, incompetence, failure and outright criminality in some cases. Abughaliyev implies, moreover, that First Secretary Sabekov operated a system of cronyism and protected and encouraged his friends in office regardless of their failures, incompetence and even crimes. Sabekov is said to have altered plans to protect his friends, to have covered up huge livestock losses and to have approved too frequent transfers of some problem individuals to take the heat off. It is also suggested that Sabekov systematically obstructed the competent and his critics and prevented any changes for the better.

MEETING OF PARTY ACTIVISTS CONSIDERS 'SPIRITUAL NEEDS'

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 30 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word transcript of a report presented by Kazakhstan CP Secretary K.Q. Qazybayev before a 23 August Alma-Ata meeting of party activists convened to consider implementation of CPSU Central Committee resolution "Concerning Measures on Club Organizations and Improving the Use of Sports Facilities." The transcript is entitled "A Broad Scope for Spiritual Needs." Qazybayev's report emphasizes the rich possibilities of the republic

recreational system, which it characterizes as well equipped, and what has been and is being achieved by exceptional cultural and other recreational collectives. The report, however, acknowledges deficiencies in some parts of the republic where recreational facilities hardly exist at all, and condemns recreation that remains on paper only. The connection between creative labor, social activism and good recreation is repeatedly stressed.

CSO: 1830/47

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TASSR: LOCAL SOVIETS ACCUSED OF NOT USING FULL POTENTIAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the role of local soviets in fulfilling the plan. Deputies of local soviets are supposed to set personal examples and the soviets themselves must use all the possibilities at their disposal to mobilize the workers to fulfill the plan. "But there are places where soviets are not exploiting their great potential in improving the development of the economy. Some soviets are not studying the status of production at the plants and enterprises under their purview. In most cases they are not focusing their concern on analyzing the work situation deeply or preparing well thought-out proposals to answer questions whose time has come, and they limit themselves to exposing shortcomings." Criticized in this respect are the local soviets in Dostluk, Mary and Kirov Rayons.

KASSR: CHIMKENT PARTY COMMITTEE CRITICIZED, SECRETARY DISMISSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word KazTAG article entitled "Let Work Styles and Methods Be up to the Required Levels." The article reports on the 10 July plenum of the Chimkent Oblast Party Committee at which the party committee itself was severely criticized and the committee first secretary dismissed (for failing to prepare the work of the plenum properly).

Specific criticisms advanced at the plenum concerned poor performance of oblast factories and agricultural units (low yields from irrigated fields, failure to meet cotton procurement goals), poor use of resources and a lagging growth of overall labor productivity in the oblast, problems with cultural, consumer services and housing construction, poor party leadership and "ethical" problems of some officials and party leaders. Replacing First Secretary A. Asqarov was R. Myrzashev, formerly first secretary of the Pavlodar Oblast Executive Committee.

The oblast party was called upon at the plenum to step up work to see to it that plans are met, to promote economic intensification and new technology and to see to it that proper leadership is provided within the oblast. Legal units are to step up law enforcement.

SHCHERBITSKIY VISITS CHERNIGOV OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 September 1985 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,200 word article entitled "Invest More Effort Toward the Fulfilment of the Food Program," which reports the visit of V.V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, member of the CPSM Central Committee Politburo, on September 5th and 6th to Chernigov Oblast. His discussions with agricultural workers there focused on the oblast's need to make a greater effort to solve the problems of the Food Program. It was pointed out that the oblast has allowed itself to fall behind in farm and field products and was urged to catch up and to increase the quantity of these products in this final year of the five-year plan in order to provide a better supply of food for the population. Shcherbitskiy visited beet, corn, potato, and milk and meat livestock kolkhozes. He also met with scientists responsible for the selection of fast growing feed crops and visited the Nizhinskiy Teacher's Institute imeni N.V. Gogol. He was shown a food store, Kooperator, where he viewed the products of the food and light industry enterprises. After meeting with the Chernigov Obkom party members, Shcherbitskiy ended his visit. He was accompanied in his travels by L.I. Palazhchenko, first secretary of the Chernigov Obkom, and M.B. Grishko, oblispolkom chairman.

CSO: 1800/22

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TURKMEN INSPECTION COMMITTEE—The tasks for further improvement of inspection control work was discussed by participants at a seminar held today in Ashkhabad. Sukhanov, Turkmen SSR Minister of Finance, made a report. Other reports and speeches by participants focused on the need to strengthen control for fulfilling [word indistinct] budgets; economizing the state expenditure means, and [word indistinct] social property in enterprises, departments, and organizations. Measures were adopted for further modernizing the work of the inspection control apparatus. Bayramov, chief of the economic department of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the seminar. [Text] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 31 Aug 85]

TURKMEN PARTY PLENUM--The tasks of the republican party organization for raising efficiency in the construction sphere in light of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and following CPSU Central Committee plenums were discussed today at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP. A report was presented by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan-period, it was noted in Comrade Gapurov's report, 50 major production enterprises and shops have been constructed in the republic. A number of major water conservancy [vodokhozyastvennyye] structures were put into operation. Housing construction and construction of cultural and domestic service amenities is being conducted on a broad scale. At the same time there are still serious shortcomings and oversights in construction activity. It has been recommended to party, trade union and komsomol organizations that they should more widely develop socialist competition for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 85]

CSO: 1830/23

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

TU SSR: NEWSPAPER NEEDS IN ANTI-ALCOHOL CAMPAIGN DEFINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkman on 14 June 1985 carries on pages 10-11 a 3,300-word "round table" on measures to be taken to implement the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism." After a general discussion of the subject by the editor of ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT and representatives from the MVD, the TuSSR Supreme Court and other officials, ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT stated its own position: "Certainly, we educate the readers through good examples. We must propagandize celebrations held without alcoholic beverages in cities and rural areas." The newspaper has certain needs for material in order to fulfill its mission adequately. "We need critical materials mercilessly exposing the shadowy sides of life, essays on morality and the law. The editorial board of the weekly requires the support of court, procuracy, internal affairs and medical workers in this question." It is pointed out that "close cooperation" between journalists and officials is needed for the newspaper to help in the successful implementation of the decree.

STRONGER PARTY SUPERVISION OF LOCAL PRESS DEMANDED IN TU SSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 July 1985 carries on page 2 an unsigned 1,400-word article on the need to increase the role of the local press in the life of Ashkhabad Oblast. "There are shortcomings and mistakes in the work of the party obkom with regard to compliance with the decree 'On improving the work of city and rayon newspapers even further.' Party committees are providing weak leadership over their own press organs, and they are insufficiently concerned in writing about questions of economic or cultural building or in increasing the role of newspapers in generating self-criticism; they are engaged but little in preparing journalistic cadres and placing them." It is added that "appropriate measures to increase the role of primary party organizations in giving ideational-political training to newspaper workers and raising their professional expertise are not being taken."

NEW ERA OF REPUBLIC TELEVISION IN KASSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 6, June 1985 carries on pages 156-167 a [figure indistinct] article by Kamal Smaylov, chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Television and Radio, published under the rubric "Short Articles and Essays," entitled "Embracing All the Arts." The article looks at television broadcasting in the KaSSR in terms of the current new age of Soviet television.

Television, Smaylov begins, is an expression of the 20th century and its wonderful technological achievements. Progress in the Soviet Union has been swift with Soviet television now a major force reaching 230-240 million viewers and 85 million sets. Moreover, he shows, progress continues with new achievements making television more important, more accessible and more convenient than ever before.

Turning to KaSSR television--with 88 percent of the republic's population receiving central broadcasting and 68 percent Alma-Ata programming Smaylov also notes a golden age of local as well as national broadcasting, with nationality programming, including Kazakh, a major beneficiary. Looking at this local programming in detail, Smaylov discusses it under five rubrics: 1) informational and news programming, 2) discussion of current economic and other problems, 3) cultural programming, 4) educational programming and 5) programming to involve the viewer in current events and campaigns.

To Smaylov each type of programming is essential and each type must be present for balanced programming. In discussing how Kazakh programming is rising to the level of demands placed on it in these five areas, Smaylov first of all outlines the rapidly growing scope of Kazakh language broadcasting of every sort from republic television centers and the enhanced ability of Kazakh program directors to produce sophisticated materials that are as good as anything produced elsewhere in the Soviet Union. A number of examples are provided of programs produced for Kazakh television and well received within and without the republic.

CSO: 1830/28

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

UZBEK KOMSOMOL CHIEF ON WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by B. Allamurodov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee, entitled "With an Appropriate Gift" in which he discusses the participation of republic youth in the 12th World Youth Festival held in Moscow. Prior to its opening over 1,500 Komsomol brigades and 60,000 youths announced they had carried out their 1985 assignments ahead of schedule. Over 8 million youths participated in subbotniks which made 3.5 million rubles for the festival. In accordance with specifications of the Festival Preparatory Committee dozens of enterprises produced 500,000 rubles worth of goods with the Festival Seal. Republic schools, sport organizations, and mass media took part. Republic Komsomols went on an agitpoyezd [propaganda train] to meet with youths of Kyzylorda, Dzhambul, and Chimkent oblasts of Kazakhstan, to speak about their contributions. Presently, 2,000 republic youths are taking part in the festival in Moscow. An Uzbek SSR Cultural Exhibit Center has been set up in Gorky Park. Komsomol organizations must insure that Komsomols attend the festival every day so that they can disseminate the festival ideals in their collectives. The international youth forum has enormous ideological value in instilling in youth love for labor, loyalty to the homeland, and an internationalist feeling.

NEW 'LABOR' PUBLISHING HOUSE OPENED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 16 June 1985 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by E. Boysinov, director of the Mekhnat Publishing House, entitled "Mekhnat: Our Creative Plans" in which he discusses the purpose and activities of the newly formed publishing house, the ninth house in the system of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. Its task will be to publish literature publicizing party agrarian policies and directives affecting the APK; textbooks and study manuals for higher and secondary specialized schools and vocational and technical schools connected to the APK and agricultural production; and various types of printed materials for other sectors of the economy. The current annual plan calls for publishing nearly 250 titles of books, brochures, and study materials. The house has editorial offices for literature on cotton cultivation; farming; animal husbandry and feed grain production; irrigation, reclamation, and capital construction; production and technology; study and reference materials; and specially ordered materials.

The collective is making every attempt to orient its work on the basis of demands of party plenums.

UZBEK BOOK TRADE BESET WITH PRODUCTION, SALES PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 26 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,100-word article by Ashurali Jorayev entitled "The Book Trade: Complex Problems" in which he discusses a variety of problems facing the book trade sector. Citizens frequently complain about the poor quality of books: weak bindings, uncut or improperly cut pages, the lack of correspondence between illustrations and text, and the poor quality of paper, photographs, and illustrations. Such books fall apart after a single reading. Moreover, bookstores in one area will run out of a book while stores in other areas will have numerous copies gathering dust. Due to such defects in production, sales and distribution, very few stores meet their book trade plans. Too often publishing houses print more copies of some books than are ordered, and large tirazhes of books that are not part of their plans. A tour of bookstores disclosed shortcomings in their work as well. Inspection of the unsold books in the Uzbek literature sections showed that these consisted primarily of translations, poetry, and multivolume works such as the "Friendship Library" series. Part of the problem is poor advertising. But trade workers also follow such practices as ordering 50 copies of the first volume of a multivolume work, 80 copies of the second volume, and so on. Moreover, they order numerous copies of books that do not correspond to the interests of readers in the area where the store is located. Distributors are also at fault. Often they ship books of interest to rural readers to city stores, and vice versa. These and other problems are being taken up by the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, together with the book propaganda bureau of the Uzbek SSR Writers' Union and the Book Lovers' Society, and measures are being produced to place the publication, sale and distribution of books on a sound footing.

CSO: 1830/62

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

KAZAKH BOOK SERIES FOR YOUNG WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 2 August 1985 carries on pages 10-11 a 1,500-word article by Zhaghara Debebayev entitled "Library for Young Writers." The article reviews the first five books published by the Kazakh "Zhalyn" (Youth) Press in the series "Sozstan" for young writers. According to Debebayev, the books, which feature essays by noted Kazakh critics and writers focusing on the creative process and the secrets and responsibilities of the writer, are well structured and well thought out and fulfill their role admirably. He praises writings by and on the major Kazakh literary figures in particular for revealing not just how they write but the entire literary, cultural and political environment in which their writings exist.

NEW DICTIONARY OF KAZAKH NEOLOGISMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 8, August carries on pages 46-47 a 1,100-word review by A. Sylanov of a new Kazakh dictionary of neologisms, "Qazaq Leksikasyndaghy Zhanga Qoldanystar" (Neologisms in the Kazakh Language), "Ghylym" (Science) Press, Alma-Ata, 1985. The review is published under the rubric "The World of Books" and is entitled "A Filtering of the Sea of Language."

Sylanov notes that the neologisms which have appeared in the Kazakh press in the last 5-10 years--the subject of the new dictionary--clearly reflect the major socioeconomic changes affecting Kazakh national life since the 1960's.

However, he goes on to show, neologisms are associated with their own problems and a language, while adopting the new and useful, must also reject the bad expressions that do violence to it. Sylanov, with this introduction, goes on to look in detail at the many problems of the neologism in Kazakh noting six main areas of difficulty: 1) neologisms that are just not Kazakh words; 2) the problem of variants and sorting between them; 3) use of words with new, added meaning; 4) new words created through violating Kazakh patterns; 5) word for word translations of foreign expressions; and 6) the problem of acceptance. The issue, he suggests, is one of sorting and selecting and the new dictionary is a step in the right direction.

CSO: 1830/48

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PRAVDA HITS 'PROPAGANDA' AGAINST BALTIC REPUBLICS

PM141435 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 October 1985 second edition carries on page 3 a 2,500-word Vilnius report by Albertas Laurinchyukas entitled "Publicist's Notes." The article denounces efforts by "bourgeois propaganda centers in the United States and other Western countries" to belittle the achievements of the Soviet Baltic republics and their successes in peaceful creative labor and to discredit the path of socialism they have chosen. Laurinchyukas claims that many "bourgeois propagandists" are "war criminals" who fled the Baltic republics and are now living under U.S. "protection." The author gives a detailed list of alleged U.S. human rights violations. Having emphasized that "the rights of my people and of all the other nations and ethnic groups in our country are guaranteed by the USSR Constitution," Laurinchyukas sums up: "There are gulfs which cannot be bridged. Our past and our present are separated by a gulf, and we will not allow anyone to build bridges to facilitate a return to the past."

CS0: 1800/35

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

FORMER UZBEK PARTY CHIEF USMAN YUSUPOV ASSESSED

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 26 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Rajabboy Raupov: "Selfless"]

[Text] "Conviction was neither religious belief nor custom for him. - Yusupov's profound grasp of his moral responsibility before society embraced his being throughout his life. He always said: 'Before the people is before people.' This famous saying of Stanislavskiy's means that an actor who loves not the theater in himself but himself in the theater is doomed to failure. In politics it means that a state figure who loves only himself is doomed both to failure and to being quickly forgotten after his death. (Perhaps they're remembered, but unfortunately not with the awe and gratitude they envisioned.)" These lines begin the chapter "Final Peak" in Boris Reskov and Gennadiy Sedov's book dealing with the life and activities of the famous state and public figure Usman Yusupov. In treating the final period of Yusupov's life they evaluate his acceptance of the directorship of the Bayavut-4 Sovkhoz as "the final flight, but one no lower than previous ones."

In connection with this event he said to his children: "Know this well. Your father has always been conscientious and honest before the people and the party. I am a communist. They've assigned me a new job. I'll carry it out."

When Usman Yusupov was among the workers he always hastened to say out of loyalty to his conviction, "I am a communist." That's why he always hurried to reunions with the people who built the Great Fergana Canal or the Kattakurgan Reservoir. He understood that one couldn't stay far from them, the simple people. This was the truth that was difficult for some to understand and everyone couldn't recognize.

His goals and the path he chose were the great school that every communist strives to study and be worthy of. His own words can serve as an example of the path he chose. When his driver Arkadiy Shepilov was going off to the front Yusupov told him, "You're young, which means, as is obvious, you're happy. Your life is clear as a mirror: pioneer, komsomol, party. We're building communism. Though this isn't entirely comprehensible [to you] now, after you've read and studied you'll fully understand it. Fine, what was our generation like? When the revolution was carried out you could see a swarm of Mensheviks, SRs, and Jadids. No matter who you listened to your

head would buzz from it. It was as though you'd fallen down from exhaustion and when someone stretched out his hand you were ready to accept it. You saw several hands reaching out to you. But you recognized which of them you needed. I took the hand of the Bolsheviks. You can't realize the reason, but it's very simple: that hand was exactly like mine--it was calloused."

The faith he had in great Lenin and the Bolsheviks was implanted in his heart very early, in the first years of the revolution. This faith drove him to follow honestly and conscientiously the path from simple farmhand the secretaryship of the party's Central Committee, even while sensing to the fullest his responsibility before the people and the party.

He dedicated his entire waking life to working, living, and fighting in the Leninist way. Everything and every profession was close to him. He empathized with the joy and sorrow of both worker and farmer. During the time he was a leader, whether in a great or small position, he took new and important initiatives, such as mechanizing cotton cultivation and industrializing the republic. Those who remember Yusupov hold him close to them because he was a simple worker on the people's projects. Usman Yusupov took part as a representative of the worker's class and as a trade union activist in every unforgettable event that has become history today in our republic. In 1925 Comrade M.I. Kalinin gave a speech before the people (in Old Dzhuva). They say that Yusupov heard this speech and it influenced him for a long time--until the end of his life. This is what he said [of Kalinin's speech], "He opened the eyes of most of us gathered in that square. He said that we, the poor, were to participate in state management, and that this state, the republic of Uzbekistan, was to become part of the Union of Republics."

The words of M.I. Kalinin, chairman of the USSR Central Executive Committee, were historically significant and true. Usman Yusupov, who heard this speech while standing among thousands of listeners--the simple people--before long not only participated in state management but was elevated to the position of its leader.

It's well-known that there were no industrial centers with any sort of cohesively-formed worker collectives in Central Asia, as there were in large cities of Russia and the Ukraine. Yusupov's basic work is connected with the industrialization of the republic. During the first five-year plan nearly 200 enterprises were built. One hundred and fifty skilled workers and engineers came to the Fergana Textile Factory from Moscow. Forty metal workers from Leningrad joined the collective of the Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Construction Plant. The socialist competition and shockwork movement peaked throughout the region.

As the 6th Congress of the Uzbek CP(b) Usman Yusupov focused on the construction of the Tashkent Textile Combine. Trade unions took up the task of constructing the textile combine, which was considered a shockwork project of those five-year plans. Specialists and leaders called this combine a "great socialist enterprise."

"The fate of the East is linked to the art of irrigation." Yusupov often repeated this dictum of Marx.

He held special evening meetings, brought in specialists to the Central Committee, and worked out plans that would become almost legendary.

This was the irrigation scheme for the Fergana Valley (three large canals): the Great Fergana (270 kilometers in length); the North Fergana (160 kilometers); the South Fergana (120 Kilometers); and several collector systems for diverting subsoil water.

The plans were on paper, but the CC secretary expended his time and health and worked as a model to all to realize the great goal, the people's goal. When preparations were being made for the 8th Congress of the Uzbek CP(b) he made it his responsibility to ensure that additional metal, cement, and equipment would be allocated for irrigation.

One of the most important and memorable social events of these years was the thorough development and expansion of collective farms. According to statistical data 20,000 tractors operated on collective farms. The country received more than one and a half million tons of cotton. Skilled engineers and technicians matured in this field.

"An All-Uzbekistan communal work" was Usman Yusupov's phrase. In March 1939 the provisional cost estimates drawn up by the Central Asian Planning and Research Trust were sent to the 18th Party Congress. This was a large sum of 144.3 million rubles. Should the state really allocate such a large sum for a single project at that time? No, the question was posed differently: how much of the costs could the state budget handle?

There were debates and discussions by state planning organs and difficulties were practically solved. The Great Fergana Canal merited these great debates. Later on, when the canal was finished, it had great significance in the history of our five-year plans for Uzbekistan and for the country as an example for Magnitka, the Dnepro GES, and Kuznetsk.

The Fergana experience was as great and unparalleled an event in the history of irrigation as was the victory of Great October, the Revolution. The writer Petr Pavlenko wrote excitedly about it, "I consider my time spent at the Fergana Canal among my happiest memories. Everything here is amazing, as though the era of building communism were just finished. Here I've seen with my own eyes the living power of the people gathered in one place, which shows what will be done in the future."

The Chirchik Electrochemical Combine, another giant of those years, was the future of Uzbek cotton cultivation. Yusupov's untiring energy and beneficial steps taken on this project were exemplary. A. N. Askochenskiy, chief engineer of the Great Fergana Canal, headed the Chirchik project for 10 years. This experienced engineer was one of the people who deserved the respect accorded him and was self-sacrificing in carrying out Usman Yusupov's ideas. Yusupov frequently met with him and asked him when the mineral fertilizer combine would be commissioned. This product was extremely necessary for Uzbekistan and for cotton, and couldn't be delayed.

In December the ACP(b) Central Committee and USSR Council of People's Commissars adopted the decision for the Chirchik project. It designated September 1940 as the date for commissioning the mineral fertilizer combine.

Along with agriculture and the construction of industrial enterprises Usman Yusupov paid great attention to the construction of cultural and municipal buildings of importance for our people. As an example one may recall that the portal of the Musical Theater imeni Mukimi has the words "Built in the Years of the Great Patriotic War." He was among the first to understand that theater was a vital necessity in the desperate war years.

From the first days of the war everyone knew that all of Uzbekistan was to be considered mobilized. In particular, the Uzbek CP(b) Central Committee, which was considered the mind of the republic, worked nearly every day and night. The scope of this work was broader than the republic: a powerful tide consisting of millions of people, production lines, machinery, archives, and priceless museum pieces, flowed toward the EAST. (Such a movement of large industry was unknown in the history of people.) The English publicist Alexander Worth concisely and correctly described this courageous deed when he wrote, "The evacuation and relocation of industry in the East in the second half of 1941 and beginning of 1942 must be considered among the most powerful acts of organizational and human courage in war time."

In the first year that plants began to arrive in Uzbekistan the need for metals increased by two or three times. This problem was solved in a short time. It was decided to build the Uzbekistan Metallurgical Combine. Bekabad settlement was chosen as the site of the combine headed by Academician Bardin.

The commissioning of these projects came after long years of difficulty. Were we to assess them today we would give them the highest mark.

Usman Yusupov managed to see many things being founded in his lifetime, and he always lived with faith in the future. In the joy and celebration of the successes achieved by our people over 60 years we sense the breath of the great revolution and the hand of outstanding party figures like Usman Yusupov. They will live eternally in the hearts of the Soviet people.

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SON RECALLS AKMAL IKRAMOV'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO UZBEKISTAN

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Kamil Ikramov: "The Genius Voted for Him"]

[Text] The name of Akmal Ikramov--one of the beloved and true children of the Uzbek people and an outstanding Leninist Bolshevik--is integrally linked to the construction of socialism in Uzbekistan. In the 1930s when he worked in the position of first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, he provided skilled leadership over the task of mobilizing Uzbekistan's communists and workers to carry out Lenin's directives, and was a model of Leninist businesslike attitude, great organizational ability, and self-sacrifice.

Below, we bring to your attention a piece from the memoirs of his father by the noted writer and cultural worker in the service of Uzbekistan Kamil Ikramov.

The "Resolution and Decision of the 6th Congress of the Turkestan Communist Party" is preserved in Lenin's personal library in the Kremlin. In the margin of the document Vladimir Il'ich wrote with his own hand the words "True" and "important." He also underlined various passages of the decision.

We're all aware that the 8th Congress of Soviets holds a special place in the history of our country. The famous Leninist GOELRO plan was adopted at this congress. Akmal Ikramov also took part in this congress. When he returned from Moscow he spoke with pride about seeing Lenin at the congress in meetings with workers. He spoke excitedly about why Uzbek workers had to carry out the glorious tasks placed on them by the congress. Akmal Ikramov made a great contribution to the construction of Buzsuv GES and the Fergana Thermal Energy Center, the first power facilities in the republic.

In my father's short but very meaningful life he never tired of saying with pride that Vladimir Il'ich had voted for him when he was elected to the membership of the All-Union Central Executive Committee. This event took place on 28 December 1922, the year the USSR was established.

Akmal Ikramov always paid attention to problems of economic and cultural construction. He supervised the cleansing of party ranks. He was extremely

intolerant toward violations of communist ethical norms, boastfulness, bribe-taking, and abuse of position. Regardless of their position or status guilty persons were severely punished. At the same time he valued young, skillful, and energetic cadres, and supported them whenever necessary. It was Akmal Ikramov who was the first to see that the poor farmhand Yuldash Akhunbabayev had intelligence and a great warm heart, and who recommended him for higher party and state work. At the first all-Uzbek Congress of Soviets of Worker, Farmer, and Soldier Deputies, Akmal Ikramov spoke for the communist faction. It is well-known that he recommended Yuldash Akhunbabayev for the chairmanship of the Central Executive Committee as the first president of the republic and Fayzulla Khodzhayev for the chairmanship of the Council of People's Commissars.

Due to his tireless work and study Akmal Ikramov had a profound grasp of Marxism and was well-informed about nationality policy, economics, and agronomy. He was recognized as an intellectual not only in the republic but even in the union. He learned from the people and taught the people. Because of his extremely powerful memory it was sufficient for him to read a work just once. He understood the meaning at once, adapted it to conditions, and drew the appropriate conclusions.

Every time I see the modern appearance of Tashkent, the dear and ancient city where my ancestors were born and grew up, and its numerous abodes of learning which serve a happy generation, I am proud of my father's well-known contribution to these deeds.

I think it would be correct to wish for the erection of an eternal statue to the memory of the figures who fought and gave their lives to lead the peoples of Central Asian republics, which have become the beacon of socialism in the East for all of us, out of centuries-old backwardness and feudal slavery to socialism.

Our party and government have always cherished the people who fought for the victory of the revolution and the development of socialism. The fact that numerous city streets and schools, state and collective farms in the republic have been named for Akmal Ikramov, that one of the new rayons of Tashkent was named after him, and that a statue of my father was erected in the great square in Samarkand, attests to this thought. We are well aware that the broad observation of Akmal Ikramov's 70th anniversary by our country's community and the printing of millions of copies of his picture are shining proof of the concern of our party and government to eternalize his name. It's a wonderful bouquet to place in memory of the generation that fought for our bright life and socialist way of life that no one who struggled for this can ever disappear.

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FAYZULLA KHODZHAYEV REMEMBERED AS FRIEND OF CULTURE

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 26 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by candidate of philology Majid Hasanov: "Belonging to Eternity"]

[Text] There are people in life who dedicate their every waking moment and all their sociopolitical and creative activities to their people, mother country, and the work of the beloved Communist Party. Among such figures belonging to eternity is Fayzulla Khodzhayev--beloved and cherished child of our people, revolutionary, Leninist Bolshevik, a leader of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic which was the first Soviet state in the East, first chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of People's Commissars, historian, fiery orator, publicist, and astute diplomat.

Throughout his social and political activities he worked ceaselessly for the flourishing of the economy and culture of Uzbekistan. In particular he did exemplary work as a supporter and propagator of science, culture, education, literature, and the arts. Despite being engaged with party and state affairs he left a legacy of over 30 books and monographs, numerous articles, interviews, and memoirs. Written at various periods, articles like "Today's Tasks," "Coming Tasks," "Three Enemies," "Sixth Anniversary of October," "An Important Problem Connected with the Cultural and Economic Development of the Country," and "On the Tenets of the Bukharan Revolution" were directed at the future of the science and culture of our republic.

In the article "Last Year," written in 1928, Fayzulla Khodzhayev said, "In the field of education we must pay special attention to stepping up the fight against illiteracy, increasing the number of schools in rural areas, improving the quality of students in schools at all levels, and politically educating the students."

During the years of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (1920-1924) the economic and cultural progress of the region was integrally linked with the multifaceted activities of Fayzulla Khodzhayev.

It's well-known that Fayzulla Khodzhayev constantly supported the writers of the old generation: Sadriddin Ayniy, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoziy, Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdulla Avloniy, Abdulvohid Munzim, Muhammadsharif Sofizoda, and Abulqosim Lohutiy. The subsidization of the writer Sadriddin Ayni and the publication

of the poetry collection "Sparks of the Revolution" in Uzbek language by the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic in 1923 provide evidence of his great attention.

Fayzulla Khodzhayev read Sadriddin Ayni's book and articles on the history of Bukhara and correctly pointed out their successes and shortcomings. In the foreword to the second edition of the book "On the History of the Bukharan Revolution and National Delimitation in Central Asia" he wrote, "There are very valuable materials covering the various stages of the Jadidist movement in Sadriddin Ayni's book. The book is especially interesting from the psychological viewpoint in its depiction of the reflections of the various leaders of Jadidism, including Sadriddin Ayni himself. However, although the work contains very valuable material on the history of the Bukharan Revolution, unfortunately it has several very large shortcomings. Not only does it frequently distort various facts of the movement's history, but along with this it also provides an incorrect and extremely abstract assessment of the social revolutionary movement. Most interesting of all is Ayni's attempt to portray Jadidism and Bolshevism as a single, inseparably linked movement."

In his work "Jadidism," Fayzulla Khodzhayev placed a high value on the beginning of the Jadidist movement in Turkestan and Bukhara following the 1905 Russian bourgeois revolution, and on its good works in disseminating enlightenment among the illiterate masses. At the same time he exposed the reactionary essence of Jadidism.

Sadriddin Ayni's and Fayzulla Khodzhayev's works on the history of the Bukharan Revolution were written in the same period and both were published in 1926. In the creation of works like "Dokhunda," "Death of the Usurer," and "Slaves," written during the pre-war five-year plans, writers had access to the valuable opinions and advice of party and state figures like Fayzulla Khodzhayev and Akmal Ikramov.

Fayzulla Khodzhayev was a close friend and adviser of cultural, literary, and art figures. After a review of works written in the 1930s he noted that few works were being written about the collectivized life, and urged writers and poets to depict the newest pages of rural life. In this regard he advised Abdulla Qodiriy to write a new work on the era of collectivization in rural life.

According to the book "On My Father" by Habibullo Qodiriy, Abdulla Qodiriy's son, and according to conversations with me, Abdulla Qodiriy followed Fayzulla Khodzhayev's advice, deeply studied rural life, and finally wrote the tale "Obid Ketman."

Fayzulla Khodzhayev passionately loved Eastern history, culture, literature, and art, and as noted above showed ceaseless concern for talents who emerged from the people and for developing musicians, singers, and masters of the state. He gave them correct advice. Talents like the famous folk singers and artists Hoji Abdulaziz Rasulov, Mulla Toychi, Sadirkhon Hofiz, Muhiddin Qori Yoqubov, Yusuf Qizig Shakarjonov, Halima Nosirova, Tamarakhonim, and Karim Zokirov, always enjoyed the spiritual help and valuable advice of Fayzulla Khodzhayev.

After the victory of the Bukharan Revolution Khamza's traveling drama troupe performed plays among the people and carried out agitation and propaganda among the masses.

A group of folk singers and musicians headed by Toychi Hofiz actively participated in the events of the Bukhara Revolution with their performance among the masses.

That same year a voluntary detachment of youths was formed in Registan Square of Samarkand for the purpose of helping the glorious Red Army and Bukharan revolutionaries overthrow the Bukharan Emirate, the last stronghold of feudalism in Turkestan. The folk artists headed by Toychi Hofiz took an active part in attracting these youths to the Bukharan Revolution.

Fayzulla Khodzhayev highly valued the talents and pioneers who emerged from the people and was always ready to help them. For example, in 1934 Muhiddin Qori Yoqubov appealed to the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of People's Commissars concerning the problem of laying the groundwork for an opera and ballet theater in our republic.

Akmal Ikramov, secretary of the UzCP Central Committee, and Fayzulla Khodzhayev, chairman of the UzSSR Concil of People's Commissars, approved this timely proposal, and an opera studio was formed in Tashkent, the capitol of our republic. Muhiddin Qori Yoqubov was appointed director of the studio (opera and ballet theater).

Artists like Halima Nosirova, Tamarakhonim, Mukhtor Ashrafiy, Tolibjon Sodigov, Lutfikhonim Sarimsogova, Tokhtasin Jalilov, and Yunus Rajabiy, congregated around the studio.

It's well-known that the first Congress of Uzbekistan Scholars, held in Samarkand in spring 1937, was an unforgettable event in the social life of our country. In giving the keynote address at the congress Fayzulla Khodzhayev noted with happiness that science and culture, national in form and socialist in content, were flourishing in our Uzbekistan.

In conjunction with the anniversary of our republic and Uzbek CP I have found it necessary to particularly emphasize the great services to the scientific and cultural progress of the republic made by the party and state figure and Leninist Communist Fayzulla Khodzhayev.

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NEW BOOK REFUTES WESTERN VIEWS ON COLLECTIVIZATION ERA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 7 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Professor and Doctor of Historical Sciences Kh. Madanov and Candidate in Historical Sciences T. Omarbekov, published under the rubric "Book Reviews," entitled "The Enterprises of Soviet Kazakhstan." The article is a review of G.F. Dakhsheyer and K. Nurpeyisov, "Sovettik Qazaqstan Sharwalarynyng Tarikhy" (The History of Kazakhstan Agriculturalists).

In the years immediately before the Great October Socialist Revolution and for 10 years thereafter, Kazakhstan was overwhelmingly rural, agricultural and backward. The revolution and the establishment of a socialist system following it, however, changed everything and led to the emergence of entirely new classes comprised of sovkhoz members, workers and intellectuals. This transformation, Madanov and Omarbekov continue, is the subject of the new book by Dakhsheyer and Nurpeyisov and, in the view of the reviewers, the two authors provide excellent coverage of a period that has been rarely studied. Moreover, the reviewers continue, with the depth and care of their study, Dakhsheyer and Nurpeyisov help refute the distortions of bourgeois ideologues that have hitherto held sway regarding Kazakh history of the 1920's and 1930's.

The reviewers, however, criticize the history for the inadequacy of its conclusions and some research weaknesses with regard to the era of accelerated forced collectivization from 1930. They suggest that a full and proper evaluation of the period in question remains urgently needed and that such an evaluation would be much welcomed by Kazakh historians.

STUDY OF KAZAKH PAST WILL REQUIRE TEACHING OF PERSIAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 9 August 1985 carries on page 7 a 1,200-word letter to the editor by Doctor of Philological Sciences Myrzabek Duysenov and Candidate in Historical Sciences Timur Beysembiyev entitled "A Fountainhead of Research." The article looks at the neglect of Kazakh history of the era of Kazakh national emergence and the linguistic and other reasons for it.

There has been, Duysenov and Beysembiyev begin, a great development of the Marxist-Leninist historical sciences under conditions of refined socialism in the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, however, they continue, this flourishing

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of Soviet historical research has meant little for the 15th-18th century era when the Kazakhs first appeared as an independent people and first formed their own, Kazakh political units. Thus, the period remains, with the exception of a very few works, little studied.

One primary reason for this, Duysenov and Beysembiyev show, is linguistic. During the period immediately preceding Kazakh emergence Arabic was the language of culture, of diplomacy and of document, while the role of Arabic was largely taken over by Persian after the 14th century with Turkic a relative latecomer. Although, they go on, many translations of the Arabic materials of this earlier epoch exist, they are in a variety of European languages and are often inaccessible to Kazakh historians. In the case of the later Persian and, to some extent, Turkic materials, the situation is still worse with rich sources gathering dust in archives and in rare book rooms, largely unknown to those working in the field.

Such is the importance of the 15th-18th century material, however, Duysenov and Beysembiyev note, that something must be done about the situation, among other things through Russian translations of the relevant sources. They also call urgently for the establishment of a Persian language program in the Kazakh State University as part of the already existing Arabic Department.

TATAR ROLE IN EARLY KAZAKH PUBLISHING DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 9 August 1985 carries on pages 10-11 and 14 a 6,300-word article by Tatar historian Abrar Qarimullin, published under the rubric "Books, a Sign of Humanism," entitled "The Source of the Spring." The article looks in detail at prerevolutionary (1831-1917) Kazakh book publishing, its character and impact upon Kazakh society and the role in it of the Tatar publishing houses of Kazan and elsewhere.

Among the many cultural goods produced in Tatar Kazan, Qarimullin begins, were the first books of many of the Turkic peoples--Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Turkmen, Karakalpaks, Qymyq and others--with Kazakh books produced by the Tatar presses second only to Tatar books in numbers and in importance. He goes on to look in detail at the history of this effort, beginning with a survey of earlier studies on the same or related subjects, then moving on to a survey of prerevolutionary Kazakh book publication in general and in specific terms.

Qarimullin establishes that early Kazakh book publication was very much in accord with the needs of the Kazakhs themselves and that limited beginnings with only small editions of Kazakh books printed every few years gradually led, from the late 19th century on and following the era of the 1905 Russian Revolution in particular, to a flood of new publications in every area with editions in the tens of thousands. The vast majority, he shows, came from Tatar Kazan, many printed without official permission. According to Qarimullin, books published for the Kazakhs at Kazan and elsewhere fell into the following major categories: 1) literature and folklore; 2) school texts and other instructional materials; 3) official and legal materials;

4) medicine, including veterinary medicine; 5) technology and science; 6) song; 7) religious materials; and 8) handbooks of various sorts. There were also, Qarimullin records, some 33 publications of unknown content among the many early Kazakh books now lost, often due to the actions of Russian censors.

Evaluating what he considers the incalculable importance of such books, Qarimullin first of all stresses their role in creating a literate Kazakh public and in providing an outlet for a new generation of Kazakh literary and cultural figures. He also praises such books for rescuing from oblivion many great works of Kazakh written and oral literature and also for their incorporation of the "progressive, democratic ideas of leading Russian and European intellectuals."

Qarimullin shows in several ways that there already was a revolutionary consciousness among the Kazakhs in 1917, at the time of the Great October Revolution, thanks to these early publications, and that Kazakh publishing functioned in close coordination with Russian events, such as the 1905 Revolution. This was a watershed in Kazakh, as well as Russian, history since the events of that year momentarily lightened the hand of the Russian censor in Central Asia. Qarimullin also suggests that the Tatars, because of their dominant role in Central Asian publishing, were thus major intermediaries for new ideas between Russians and Kazakhs. They were, at the same time, promoters of Turkic unity through their encouragement of a Turkic cultural interchange through books. In this connection, Qarimullin is quick to denigrate the impact of official and Christian publications produced for the Kazakhs, publications which grew out of different, "monarchist" needs, and thus never gained the same response among Kazakh readers as did the Tatar books.

CSO: 1830/49

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

DECREE THAT SHAPED TURKESTAN PARTY RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Dr of History I. Alimov, senior associate at the Institute of Party History under the Uzbek CP Central Committee, entitled "Example of Lenin's Concern" in which he discusses the importance of the 1920 decision of the RCP(b) Central Committee "On the basic tasks of the RCP(b) in Turkestan." In response to a proposal by T. Risqulov, chairman of the Regional Muslim Buro, that the Turkestan Republic be called "The Turk Republic" and the Turkestan CP "The Turk CP," Lenin formed the Turkkommissiya to review the proposal and draft a decision on the tasks of the Turkestan CP. The result was a set of four decisions under the common name "On the basic tasks of the RCP(b) in Turkestan." One decision called for the Turkestan CP to eliminate the disparities in rights between local nationalities and immigrant Europeans. Another demanded that lands taken from them by the Tsarist administration be returned to local nationality farmers, that all organizations of repression be eliminated, and that former officials of the police, gendarmes, and secret police be banished from Turkestan. Another required that Soviets be formed : unify the working masses with the party and that remnants of feudal-patriarchic relations in economic life be eliminated. Finally, a decision integrated the three higher party organs in Turkestan into a single Turkestan CP, and outlined the function and authority of the Turkkommissiya. This important document outlined concrete measures to implement the party's nationality policy in Turkestan and played a great role in the ideological and organizational strengthening of the Turkestan CP.

CENTENNIAL OF FIRST UZBEK PRESIDENT MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Dr of History S. Soliyev entitled "Bright Path" in which he discusses the publication of the selected works of Yuldash Akhunbabayev, first president of the Uzbek SSR (1925-1943), in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of his date of birth. Prepared by the Institute of Party History and the Museum of the History of Peoples of Uzbekistan and published in Uzbek by the Uzbekistan Publishing House, "Tanlangan asarlar" contains Akhunbabayev's most important interviews, articles, speeches, reports, and letters from the period of his presidency. The volume reflects his work on collectivization, cotton cultivation, and the cultural revolution, and his thoughts on state and soviet construction, liberation of women, eradication of illiteracy, and the importance of science and technology.

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[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 15 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by Prof Dr of History Q. Fozilkhojayev, deputy director of the Institute of Party History under the Uzbek CP Central Committee, entitled "Staunch Internationalist" in which he discusses the career and accomplishments of Yuldash Akhunbabayev, first president of Uzbekistan, in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of his date of birth. Akhunbabayev first came to public attention when he helped defend a train in which M.V. Frunze was traveling against a Basmachi attack. Eyewitnesses said that he continued to fight with his hands after his ammunition ran out. Subsequently, in 1921, he entered Lenin's party and became head of the Kushchi Union in the Margilan area where he gained great prestige among farmers. At the February 1925 Congress of Uzbek Soviets in Bukhara, Akmal Ikramov recommended Akhunbabayev to the position of chairman of the Uzbek SSR Central Executive Committee and he was approved. Akhunbabayev carried out his duties skillfully and honorably. He was an instrumental figure in the implementation of land and water reforms, industrialization, collectivization, and the cultural revolution. He played a great role in turning the republic into the cotton base of the USSR and in the construction of the Great Fergana Canal, for which he was awarded the Orders of Lenin and the Red Labor Banner. Everyone who met Akhunbabayev was impressed by his tireless appeals to the masses to deepen their knowledge. As chairman of the New Alphabet Central Commission he made a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek language. Great scholars like B.D. Grekov and V.V. Struve had a high esteem for his intelligence. Akhunbabayev nurtured the efforts of literary people and was on friendly terms with many important writers, one of whom wrote that Akhunbabayev had a profound love and understanding of Eastern poetry and of many genres of folk literature. After the outbreak of war Akhunbabayev carried out political and educational work, particularly among the youth. Although suffering from the effects of a severe operation in the last days of his life he continued to speak at meetings and gatherings before dying on 28 February 1943. Yuldash Akhunbabayev was a loyal child of the Uzbek people, pure communist, fervent patriot, active organizer, and noted state figure, and his memory will eternally live in the hearts of grateful generations.

BOOK EXPLORES EASTERN PHILOSOPHERS' INFLUENCE ON WEST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 27-28 a 900-word article by Rahim Vohidov, Mamarajab Sulaymanov, and Yozil Hamroyev titled "Ibn Sino and Dante." The article reviews the book of literary scholar Najmiddin Komilov titled "Ibn Sino va Dante" [Ibn Sino and Dante] which was published by Ghafur Ghulom Publishers. The reviewers state that "scientific and cultural ties between East and West are at the center of attention of this piece of research." Komilov is said to examine very meticulously "the positive influence of Oriental science, literature, and culture on Western thought and on the Western spiritual world." One of the questions which Komilov examines is the history of translation. He does this in order to "scientifically prove the influence of such Central Asian wise men as al-Farghoni, Abu Nasr Forobiy, and ibn Sino on Western thought. Thanks to the good work of such translators as Pedro Al'fons and Gerard Kremoniy [names as translated], tens of wonderful works were translated into Latin." In particular, Gerard's translation into Latin of ibn Sino's "al-Qonun-fit-tib" "served as a textbook for over 6 centuries in secondary and higher schools."

RELIGION

VATICAN TRIES TO RESTORE UKRAINIAN UNIATE CHURCH

LD110938 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 5 Sep 85

["The Vatican Versus the Ukraine"--talk by scientist Viktor Fomichenko]

[Excerpt] Good evening, esteemed listeners. Among modern artistic trends the "retro" style is very popular. Although the Vatican does not care much about arts, it also likes to dig in the past and tries, with no success, to restore the Uniate Church in the Ukraine. The unification of the West Ukraine with the USSR and the self-dissolution of the Uniate Church at the 1946 Lvov Synod were perceived by the Vatican as an unprecedented defeat. Realizing that the times when renegades could be punished in a military fashion have gone forever, the ideologists of Catholicism are resorting to the methods of spiritual expansion. The more so since such tactics are in line with the policy of imperialist and reactionary circles of the West, which declared psychological warfare against real socialism.

In doing so, it broadly uses the remnants of the Uniate Church and Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. Those who once escaped to foreign lands and found new masters demand from the Pope of Rome the creation of a single center, the so-called Ukrainian Catholic Church--UCC. This would enable, as the Uniate leaders believed, the Restoration of the Union of Brest and broaden its jurisdiction over the entire Ukraine.

The Uniate clergy abroad occupies itself with, by far, no godly matters. They are working to repay the money which the Vatican and imperialist reaction invest into clerical anti-communism. For example, American capital helped to create the Association of American Catholics. However, the neutral sounding name of this organization should not deceive one. Rabid anti-Sovietism, fabrications about the Soviet Ukraine and some rebirth of religion in the Ukraine and of the nonexistent Uniate Church in particular are the main contents of its activities.

Uniate priests and bourgeois nationalist ringleaders are trying to isolate Ukrainian emigres from the Ukraine and from the progressive forces of the countries they have settled in; they are also trying to subordinate all cultural and educational establishments to themselves and bring the upbringing of young people under their influence. Let it be noted that

the Vatican has not left to their own devices the attempts of Uniate priests. Proof of this can be found in the Vatican's agreement to holding the synods of Ukrainian bishops.

In the Vatican's releases to this effect it was said that an extraordinary synod manifests the Pope's kindness and is a step closer to the pastoral needs of the Catholic-Byzantine Ukrainian Church. The Roman Curia does not conceal the fact that also the Second Synod of Ukrainian Bishops was convened on the personal wish of Pope John Paul II. And the provocative decision on the annulment of the decisions of the Lvov Synod is the result of a new course of the forces of confrontation which prevail in the Vatican today.

Not without the assistance of the Vatican and Western special services, the Uniate pastors are also practicing specific actions, for example, sending to the Ukraine their errand boys and missionaries with the task of establishing contacts with former Uniate priests and monks and collecting slanderous material of various character.

In a word, the Vatican displays its concern for the fate of the Ukrainian people in a peculiar way. Since there is no Uniate problem in the Ukraine, then it must be created, at least in the eyes of world public--hence, the fierce propaganda of allegedly existing committees in the Ukraine for defense of Ukrainian Catholics. That is how the Vatican shows its concern for an independent Ukraine and the fate of its people. In doing so it uses false testimony about persecution of Christians in the USSR and makes all sorts of attempts to convince the Western public about the Communists' hostile attitude to believers.

CSO: 1811/3

RELIGION

THEORETICAL ARTICLE ON IMPROVING ATHEIST EDUCATION

PM201501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences R. Platonov under the rubric "Theoretical Matters": "Atheist Propaganda: Improving Its Effectiveness"]

[Text] In activating the human factor and the masses' creative initiative the Leninist party attaches special importance to ideological work. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which elaborated a course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, paid enormous attention to improving its results and restructuring social consciousness. Part and parcel of the solution of this task is the improvement of atheist propaganda--an effective factor in instilling in all Soviet people a scientific materialist philosophy and active life stance.

1. The building and development of socialism in the USSR has been accompanied by the spread of atheism far and wide, the mass rejection of religion by working people, and the steady narrowing of the religious sphere of influence. According to sociological data, only 8-10 percent of the adult urban population are now active believers. This percentage is somewhat higher in the countryside. But it must be borne in mind that city dwellers constitute 64 percent and country dwellers 36 percent of the structure of our society.

The victory of scientific materialist views in our country has confirmed Marx' prediction that religion will disappear as socialism is consolidated, as a result of social development in which education has a major part to play (see K. Marx and F. Engels, Vol 45, p 474). The foundation of this process is the steady growth of production forces, the development of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of production relations, and the improvement of the working people's material well-being and cultural standards. At the same time, it is the result of the implementation of Lenin's instruction on atheist propaganda. "Our entire program," V.I. Lenin wrote, "is based on a scientific and, what is more, materialist philosophy. The elucidation of our program necessarily implies, therefore, the elucidation of the true historical and economic roots of the fog of religion. Our propaganda necessarily includes atheist propaganda. . ." (Complete Works, Vol 12, p 145).

Throughout the history of Soviet society the Communist Party, in directing the process of shaping a scientific materialist philosophy, has ensured the requisite scientific standard of propaganda on the ideas of atheism and its inextricable association with socialist transformations. Its content is enriched, increasingly varied methods are employed, and the forms are improved depending on the specific features of the stages our society is going through in its development. As all past experience convincingly demonstrates, atheist work is fruitful because it is invariably based on fundamental Leninist principles.

In the conditions of developed socialism, as in the past, the principle of the party-class approach to religion as a thoroughly false system of views of the world and the extreme expression of an unscientific, idealistic philosophy remains the determining one.

Regarding the struggle against religious ideology as an integral part of the general struggle for the establishment of socialist humanism and the free, comprehensive development of all members of society, the CPSU is deepening propaganda on the ideas of atheism in all social strata and groups. Special attention is being paid to preventing religious attitudes from being passed on. And atheist work is based on a sensitive and considerate attitude to believers which rules out any kind of administrative sanctions.

In Soviet society the Marxist-Leninist principle of freedom of conscience is guaranteed by law and is consistently implemented. The USSR Constitution proclaims the right of the country's citizens to profess any religion or to profess none at all; to perform religious rituals or conduct atheist propaganda. The Soviet State rigorously supervises the unswerving observance of the constitution's demands.

2. Like the party's ideological activity in general, atheist propaganda needs constant improvement. This is necessary for many reasons, above all because of the changing socioeconomic conditions of people's work and daily life and the maturing of new generations. The increasingly complex conditions of the shaping of a scientific materialist philosophy are of special significance. In the first place, one must bear in mind changes in the consciousness and behavior of those whom we expect to influence.

The scientific materialist philosophy is dominant in our society. At the same time, sociological research shows that a considerable proportion of the nonreligious population is made up of spontaneous atheists who are indifferent to matters of atheism and religion. It follows that, while intensifying work with a specific group such as believers, atheist propaganda and education must contribute in every way to the transition from spontaneous atheism to the deliberate elimination of philosophical indifference and establishment of strong ideological beliefs in all citizens.

The growth of the population's education and culture and the widening of its knowledge of different matters calls for alterations to the content and organization of atheist propaganda. Indeed, the general educational standard of religiously minded people is also rising. Their philosophy now incorporates the scientific ideas they acquire at school and at work and from literature and the media.

As well as having secularizing significance, the improvement of believers' education tends to intellectualize religious consciousness. The traditional biblical notions, including, for example, the central Christian ideals about God, the afterlife, resurrection, original sin, and so forth, are being increasingly modified, giving way to philosophical interpretations. Religion is making an increasing effort to validate its role as a cultural factor in history and is explaining the latest scientific and technical discoveries from idealistic positions.

For many years now religious organizations have displayed an increasing desire to demonstrate the "usefulness" of religion under socialism and to associate religious consciousness with the molding of a new type of believer--a patriot, dedicated to social ideals. Theologians are intensifying their efforts to integrate the social principles of religion and communism and religious faith and science and to adapt religious morals to Soviet society's moral concepts.

The modernization of religion reflects a two-sided process. In the first place you have efforts by priests to play down the destructive effect of social, scientific, and moral progress on religion. But it is also an expression of the inevitable decline of its influence among believers and a desire on the part of those who are not yet capable of abandoning their customary beliefs to reconcile them somehow with socialist aims and ideals. Therefore modernization of religion must not be seen merely as a factor that makes atheist education more complex. It also presents extra opportunities for involving believers in active labor and social activity. F. Engels once said: The changes in Christianity due to the influence of time contain properties whose development could lead to atheism (see K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol I, p 488).

Of course, a change in conditions of religion's existence does not and cannot lead to a change in its essential nature. The result is not an improvement in religion, as the defenders of the belief in God would have it, but a deepening of the crisis, which leads to atrophy. In some cases, this sparks a tendency to adapt to socialist reality; in other cases, it results in antisocial actions by religious extremists, who are still encountered in some places.

With the approach of the church's jubilee--the 1,000th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Russia--Western propaganda is intensifying its ideological sabotage against the USSR on the pretext of religion and is trying to create antagonism between believers and nonbelievers in our country and weaken the ideological and political unity of Soviet society.

There has been an unprecedented increase in the amount of religious broadcasting to our country and in the publication of all manner of materials in the Western press maliciously falsifying the status of religious organizations and believers in the USSR and the policy and fundamental attitude of the CPSU and Soviet State to religion and the church. So a special urgency is attached to aggressive counterpropaganda on the problem of atheism designed both to warn and to expose, to reveal the nature, purpose, and mechanism of the actions whereby bellicose clericalism attempts to pursue a policy of global deception, to impose alien views on people, and to sow the seeds of religious extremism. One effective way of instilling political consciousness in Soviet people is persuasive and vigorous propaganda on communist ideals and on the unquestionable advantages of the socialist system and its way of life.

3. To make atheist propaganda accord with modern tasks and requirements it is necessary to clarify its substance, place, and functions in the system of ideological and political education.

I believe the further spread and establishment of atheism, the elimination of religious prejudices in people's consciousness and behavior and, consequently, party leadership of these processes should take place along the following lines. First, new enrichment and deepening of the content and refinement of the means, forms, and methods of atheist work proper and creative utilization of them, bearing in mind the rising level of people's education and spiritual needs. Second, greater interplay between atheist work and other areas of communist education. Third, strengthening of the link between atheist propaganda and the implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy and its activity in accelerating scientific and technical progress.

In the broad sense, atheist propaganda today is a combination of organically interrelated means, forms, and methods of ideological influence aimed at eliminating religious prejudices and delusions, instilling in all Soviet people, especially young people, an immunity to religious ideology and morals, establishing a scientific materialist philosophy, and developing people's social activeness. A very important component of it is the spreading of the philosophical, economic, and social ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the political, historical, and natural-scientific knowledge that constitute the scientific-theoretical basis of atheist views and beliefs and reveal the social nature and essence of religion, its role in the historical process and the ideological damage caused by it. Another component is the inculcation of atheist beliefs, the dialectical materialist understanding of the world and the laws of the development of nature, society, and human thought, the essential purpose and meaning of human life, and awareness of the objective inevitability of the triumph of communist ideals. A third component is the development of people's labor, political, and cultural activity in the building of a new society. The results of atheist propaganda depend on how closely it is linked to the struggle for the fulfillment of key economic and

sociopolitical tasks. In that way, it is also contributing to the elimination of the social and sociopsychological factors which still support religious attitudes.

Atheist propaganda is effective when, in its criticism of religious ideas and concepts, it gives detailed and positive answers to questions posed by believers. Scientific studies have correctly pointed out that religious ideas about the world must be more consistently and systematically replaced by a scientific materialist picture of the world; views of man, his place in the world, and the meaning of life must be replaced by the Marxist-Leninist concept of man and his purpose; the social doctrines of religion must be replaced by scientific social knowledge; illusory religious consolation must be replaced by daily awareness of the individual's social ties with society, genuine collectivism, and comradeship; religious morals must be replaced by socialist morality, and old festivals and rites by new ritual. The successful attainment of these goals requires that the content of atheist propaganda be constantly kept in line with the given level of development of the social and natural sciences and with practical experience of improving social relations.

In scientific philosophy the connecting link between human thought and voluntary acts is feelings and emotion, which have a direct effect on the activity of the consciousness. Unless propaganda has the force of logical persuasion and the same force of emotional impact; it will have little effect. Many public speeches on problems of atheism and religion lack this combination. V. I. Lenin pointed out that without "human emotion" there never can be a human search for the truth" (Vol 25, p 112).

One important way of refining scientific atheist propaganda is to differentiate the content, methods, and forms depending on the particular features of strata and groups of the population. For example, a study of the organization of work with believers in Belorussia indicates in many cases insufficient attention is being paid to specific elements of the restructuring of their overall spiritual makeup and particular features of the development of a materialist attitude to the natural and social environment.

As in all our ideological work, it is important in atheist propaganda always to find the optimal combination of mass, group, and individual forms of influence. Special significance attaches to individual education, which makes it easier to take into account the peculiarities of subjects' characters and the diversity of their social and sociopsychological ties. It is effective in the labor collectives, in the family, and in the sphere of comradely contact between individuals. But specific approaches and methods are needed in each case. For example, you are hardly going to obtain the proper results by limiting individual work to the assignment of an atheist agitator to a believer, as often happens. Practical experience in many parts of Belorussia shows that results are achieved by

focusing various means, forms, and methods of education on the specific person. Only by using this system, by taking an interest in the labor, activity, and day-to-day life of his subject can an agitator perform his task successfully. Considerably more attention must be paid to the organization of atheist propaganda in the basic components of production collectives (shops, teams, and links).

The influence on children of older members of families who are believers is still one factor that is inhibiting the process of eradicating religious attitudes. The prevalence of church rites in certain families, the collection of icons and other ritual objects, the wearing of crucifixes, and so forth--all this is due to flaws in young people's atheist education. Education, the reform of which is intensifying its atheist training functions with regard to both students and their parents, must adopt a more assertive and implacable stance in the struggle against such manifestations of lack of philosophical principle.

The training of atheist organizers and propagandists must also be modified in accordance with changing tasks. Lenin's demand concerning the importance of carefully selecting people for propaganda activity, ensuring specialization, keeping them fully occupied, and, above all, looking after them (see Vol 7, p 15) has special significance at the moment. Multifaceted knowledge, communist conviction, high demands on oneself and responsibility for one's job, life experience, personal moral authority, and cordiality are helpful in finding the true path to people's minds and hearts. It is important to steadily improve the legal competence of atheist cadres and keep them regularly informed of the activity of religious organizations and of manifestations of religious prejudices. We must always learn how to make skillful use of the method of persuasion, strengthen the arguments used in propaganda, and deepen its political content.

The refinement of atheist propaganda, which is taking place as part of a general system of measures to improve ideological work, is raising its scientific standard, strengthening its ties with life, and increasing its assertiveness. This is one important way of steadily increasing Soviet people's activeness in the struggle for the ideals of communism.

CSO: 1830/36

RELIGION

RELIGION BLASTED AS EVIL HISTORICAL FORCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 5 July 1985 carries on page 7 a 1,500-word article by Professor Isa Jabborov entitled "Beliefs Contrary to Our Age" in which he attacks religion as a tool of ignorance, oppression, and suffering throughout history. Primitive man tried to account for natural and moral phenomena with abstract and superstitious concepts. When class societies arose these concepts were used by governing classes as tools of oppression. During the feudal period religious ideology became a form of moral slavery. Islam, which demands submission and subordinates man to governing classes, appeared during this period. It was natural that conflicts would arise between religion and science which strives to understand nature and spiritually perfect man.

Religious beliefs have permeated the customs, behavior, and conscience of people. Numerous persons, sometimes even the most capable and talented people, have expended their powers on serving nonexistent spirits and gods. History will never forget those great talents who sacrificed themselves to free mankind from ignorance nor the crimes of religion against enlightenment and science. People and books have been burned in both East and West, and terrible misfortunes have been caused by religious superstitions. Researchers calculate that over the last 6,000 years there have been about 14,000 wars on earth that have resulted in the deaths of nearly 3.6 billion people. Prejudices and religious teachings are responsible for most of them. In the 13th-18th centuries alone over 9 million people were killed by Catholic religious courts. Today, innocent blood is being shed in Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon due to conflicts arising from religious beliefs. In 1212 the Catholic Church in France called for a crusade of children to free Jerusalem from the Muslims. Told by priests that they would be helped by angels some 50,000 children took to the road. Most of them died of starvation and disease, and a substantial number were sold into slavery.

Religious ideology prohibited scientific thinking for centuries. Religion depends on man feeling helpless before the forces of nature and on the socio-economic conditions that prevail in class societies. All religions, including Islam, demand blind faith and submission to superstitious beliefs. Clerics connect the abstract and mysterious events in class societies to the power of God and assert that man is helpless before such unnatural forces. Science rejects this blind faith and seeks to understand nature through scientific reasoning. Thus, science and religion are opposed not only in their essence but in their place and significance in life.

Comparative study of the two approaches clearly shows the emptiness of religion. For example, all religions claim that God will provide newborn children with sustenance. In 1983, 15 million children in the world died from starvation, even while \$1.3 billion was being spent for military purposes every minute. In less developed countries 30 children die every minute. If a God exists, why is such suffering permitted, and why isn't the world rid of evil forces?

Marx said that ignorance is an evil force and will be the cause of numerous tragedies. The truth of this observation can be seen in the proliferation of prophets and new religions in the capitalist world. For example, in 1963 a religious sect called People's Temple surfaced in Indiana. Its prophet Jim Jones led over 1,200 members to death by poisoning in a Latin American commune. This was one of nearly 3,000 religious sects active in the United States. Another, known as God's Children, is destroying the spiritual and ethical fabric of 10,000 teenagers. Such prophets and sects clearly demonstrate the decline of spiritual life in the bourgeois world. Today, when traditional religions are experiencing decline, people in the capitalist world turn to new religions.

Religious teachings cannot withstand the proofs of science or the changes brought about as a result of scientific advances. According to the French newspaper CROIS, 8.5 million people worldwide turn away from religion each year. This objective process obliges the religious to turn to another tactic, which is the adaptation of religion to modern life. For example, Muslim clerics emphasize Koranic teachings about labor and behavior, and assert that the Prophet Muhammed and the Koran revealed various ethical standards and even various scientific accomplishments. However, the Koran is completely opposed to science and such prevarications cannot withstand the test of objective examination.

The Soviet regime is dedicated to educating people who are free from superstitious concepts and religious beliefs, and the sooner this is accomplished the sooner their moral development can be elevated.

UZBEK RAYKOM'S ATHEIST EDUCATION WORK RIPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Khalilov entitled "Work Must Not Be Superficial" in which he reviews the work of the Saryasiya Raykom of Surkhandarya Oblast in atheist education. Until recently raykom secretaries and primary party organizations had taken a superficial and impractical approach to the need to improve this work, and had not properly assessed the continued survival of religious superstitions in the rayon. Modern customs and traditions have penetrated daily life very weakly. Various individuals openly use religion as a source for accumulating wealth and insinuating themselves into the personal lives of people. Some pensioners with religious beliefs work in responsible positions. An article about them published in the rayon newspaper SARIOIYO HAQIQATI was not effective in spurring primary party organizations to take steps. Another article dealt with a certain M. Ghofurov, director of a kolkhoz coop warehouse, who bought 4 cars, had an 11-room home built, and

bought a 20,000 ruble apartment in Dushanbe, all with ill-gotten money. All that happened to Ghofurov as a result of this article was removal from his position. The raykom has not taken serious action against people who accumulate personal wealth under the cloak of religion. Taking advantage of the raykom's apathy, over 100 unofficial mullahs have beguiled segments of the population, including youths and teenagers. In some places tabibs and fortune-tellers have gained influence. Rayon party and soviet organs have covered up their neglect by asserting that atheistic education work is satisfactory. However, such deficiencies also occur in the work of administrative organs. For example, a certain Koran reader named Mahmud-gori Khuforiy learned how to be a mullah from Mahmud Tursunov and subsequently got a job doing Koran readings for a salary of 100 rubles a month at the mosque in Denov City. Khuforiy was a fraud who exploited religion to accumulate wealth, but the rayon party and soviet organs ignored it and administrative organs did not even investigate the source of his wealth.

The raykom carries out atheist propaganda on a short term campaigning basis. It needs to ensure that films on atheistic themes are regularly shown and display aids, brochures, and manuals are distributed. Many measures taken in atheist education work have lost their effectiveness in fighting vestiges of the past. Rayon party and soviet organizations must analyze this situation and take steps to eliminate shortcomings and increase effectiveness in the field of atheistic education.

TABIB SENTENCED AS FRAUD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 16 June 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word article from UzTAG entitled "The 'Tabib' Was Exposed" which discusses the case of a self-styled tabib who positioned himself at the well in Khodzazafaron Village of Bukhara Oblast, whose water is widely reputed to possess holy or miraculous properties. People who came to this holy site for a cure to their diseases were preyed upon by false healers and mullahs. One of the tabibs, Dilmurod Fozilov, had learned a few prayers that no one could understand and gained fame as a healer who could cure any disease. Pilgrims brought him sheep, goats, chickens, money, and clothing in exchange for his cures. When a person was not cured he would say it was the "will of God." He was tried by the rayon court and sentenced to 3 years' probation. When he continued his former ways he was tried again for fraud and dissemination of religion and this time was sentenced to internal exile. The commission for religious affairs under the Romitan Raykom and Rayispolkom is implementing a program of measures against such frauds. This year alone the fortune-tellers Umri Hamroyeva and Fotmia Jorayeva were brought to trial and given severe reprimands and fines. The commission also has the Institute of Health Resorts that test the water of such sites as Khojazafaron in the rayon to disprove claims for its curative or miraculous powers.

ATHEISTIC FILMS SHOWN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 June 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word item by A. Umarov entitled "Month of Atheistic Films" in which he reports that a series of 19 documentary and 9 artistic films on

atheistic themes will be shown for a month at a time in 250 theaters in all rayons and cities of Syrdarya Oblast. So far, over 200,000 people have seen the films, whose showing will continue until the end of the year.

UZBEK ACADEMICIANS EXPOSE HOLY GRAVES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 16 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by E. Yusupov, academician, and A. Asgarov, director of the Archaeology Institute and corresponding member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "The Mystery of 'Holy Sites'" in which they discuss the findings of historical research and archeological excavations of three graves widely considered to be the burial sites of saints. The sites are those of Khoja Roshnai, Bibi Mushkul Kusha, and Daniyarbek in the Siyab Rayon of Samarkand City. For many years semiliterate mullahs, fraudulent shaykhs (site guardians), and crooked fortune tellers have called these sites the graves of saints and turned them into hearths of superstition from which they reaped profit. With the help of the Samarkand Gorkom, associates of the Institute of Archeology took up the task of exposing the false legends surrounding these sites and demonstrating to the masses their true history. Prior to actual excavations associates and local activists carried out on-site observations for several months, particularly on Wednesdays which are considered the proper days of pilgrimage to them. At Daniyarbek pilgrims wash their faces and hands in the spring water, drink it and fill special containers with it, then light candles by the walls of the mausoleum of Pahlavan Ahmad Zamchi. Then a group of pilgrims, accompanied by beggars and mullahs reading prayers, go to the mausoleum of Bibi Taqalboz Ayyar at the Bibi Mushkul Kusha site, where they light candles and rub their faces against the stone and leave money and offerings of bread. Similar scenes can be witnessed at the grave of Khoja Roshnai. During their observations associates interviewed many pilgrims, shaykhs, and local elders. Most of the pilgrims are women of all ages and a variety of occupations, although the majority work in the trade sector.

On 10 May, institute associates began a scientific excavation at Bibi Mushkul Kusha under the eyes of local elders, mullahs, and shaykhs. According to excavation results two of the stones placed over the grave are from the wall of the mosque of Tilla Qari Medresseh. One stone has a Persian inscription that warns "Whoever violates this grave will turn to dust." This stone is dated 1336 in the Muslim calendar, which corresponds to 1918 AD. Another stone is from the burial site of a 15th century personage. But none of the stones has any connection to Bibi Taqalbaz Ayyar. According to folk legends this person was an assistant of Mehtarbadi Yazada Samargandi, who was Abu Muslim's spy in Samarkand. Abu Muslim lived in Merv and played a key role in appropriating the eastern provinces of the Caliphate for the Abbasids. The Caliph had him killed in 755 AD., an act that increased the prestige of Abu Muslim and his associates to the point of martyrdom. A cult of sainthood grew up around Bibi Taqalbaz Ayyar, who was buried at the site of Bibi Mushkul Kusha. When archeologists opened her vault there was no trace of an immaterial substance. However, there were inner tubes, tires, old clothes, bottles, cans, crockery, broken china, old shoes, an iron, and many animal bones. At a depth of 2 meters there was a female skull and a male shin bone, but no skeleton.

Thus, archeologists were unable to confirm the grave was that of Bibi Taqalbaz Ayyar. However, it is known that Bibi Mushkul Kusha is a survival of the cult dedicated to the Zoroastrian female goddess Nakhid. According to legends Nakhid was a powerful goddess of water, fertility, and agriculture. A sacred fire was kept burning in her temple. Later on, this figure was adopted by Islam.

On 11 May the mausoleum of Pahlavan Ahmad Zamchi at Daniyarbek was opened. Not only was this another false grave, but 2,000 bricks and 1 cubic meter of lumber had been stolen to enclose it. Inside there was some sand and the leg bone of a sheep. At a depth of 2.5 meters below the saint's" grave there was an irrigation ditch which was the source of the "holy" water drawn up by the shaykhs for sale to the pilgrims. This "holy" water passes through a number of courtyards and people throw their human wastes into it. Laboratory analysis showed that this water was 366 times more polluted than ordinary spring water. Because it contained fecal bacteria, drinking it could cause various intestinal, liver, lung, and other diseases. Historically, the grave of Ahmad Zamchi is located in Old Merv with the graves of Sultan Sanjar and others. Professor Masson conducted excavations there and found Ahmad Zamchi's grave stone. Thus, claims about his being buried in Samarkand are fraudulent.

On 11 and 12 May excavation was carried out at Khoja Roshnai's tomb. None of the pilgrims or supporters of this site could answer the questions of who Khoja Roshnai was and why his site was considered holy. The people regard him as a patron saint and protector. On 9 of the 12 stones over his vault are written various names, but none of them are his. These graffiti do not confirm this. Adding to the puzzle is the fact that Khoja Roshnai grave sites can also be found in Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and other places. When the vault was opened various bones of different human skeletons mixed in with animal bones were found. Two of the bones belonged to females and six to males. Their condition suggested that they were brought from a cemetery to the vault.

Thus, according to historical, folklore, archeological and other data, not one of the three investigated pilgrimage sites turns out to be the grave of a saint. Deceived by frauds pilgrims have been visiting a dump at Bibi Mushkul Kusha, a fake grave and contaminated water source at Daniyarbek, and the crypt of an unknown family at Khoja Roshnai. The population of these neighborhoods helped in the excavations, saw the truth with their own eyes, and laughed at the frauds. Unfortunately, such hearths of superstition are still found in the republic. They include the Khoja Ubban, Khoja Za'faran, Hazrati Qiz Bibi, Shaykh Mahmud Tarabi, and Shibiriddin Ata sites in Bukhara Oblast; the Shannur Vali site in Tashkent Oblast; the Murad Avliya, Imam Bahri Ata, Nur Ata, and Astana Ata sites in Samarkand Oblast; and other sites.

MEMORIAL DAY INSTITUTED TO COMBAT RELIGIOUS RITES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 30 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,400-word lead editorial entitled "The Newest Traditions and Ceremonies to Life" which discusses the motivations prompting the recent order of the presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet concerning the

institution of a Memorial Day to be observed on the last Sunday of March of each year. Local party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and public organizations still have not raised the level of educating the population in a communist ethical and spiritual spirit and of eliminating vestiges of the past. It is especially alarming that religious customs and ceremonies are being conducted under the guise of national tradition on a broad scale. Various communists, Komsomol members, and even leaders are vacillatory in their attitude toward these ceremonies. Newspaper articles have already revealed that ceremonies such as civil weddings are being "fortified" in many cases by religious rites. Wedding ceremonies turn into large drinking bouts that last for days. Some parents save their money for years to outdo others in their extravagance, and sometimes they even resort to crooked means to obtain money. This is particularly true of burial and memorial ceremonies. In many cases these are conducted by religious adherents who try to impress their neighbors by holding extravagant rites, thereby falling into debt or worse. Because many cemeteries are very run down those who want to hold elaborate ceremonies stage them elsewhere. Some have gravestones inscribed with messages of a religious-mystical nature. Leaders of enterprises that make memorial stones are to blame for this since they have begun to produce stones with religious symbols and such inscriptions on them. It is no secret that cemeteries are separated along religious, national, and tribal lines, and are turning into places where religious festivals are held at various times of the year. Sometimes these festivals have a nationalist character.

The order of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet recommends that representatives of all nationalities remember their loved ones and the outstanding figures of our ancestors who defended the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland on one day, Memorial Day. On that day representatives of every nationality and those who have religious convictions can recall the memory of their ancestors and at the same time take part in restoring the memorials in cemeteries, cleaning up and beautifying their grounds, and asphaltting paths and roads. Such days should make it possible to increase the effectiveness of educating workers in a communist spirit and of efforts to eliminate harmful vestiges of the past. As pointed out at a recent session of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro perfecting the socialist way of life requires broadly propagating progressive, socialist traditions, customs, and ceremonies. Local party and soviet organizations must take a more serious approach to this problem and take effective steps to replace the old religious traditions and ceremonies with new ones. Recently, a council for perfecting the Soviet way of life under the Uzbek CP Central Committee began its work. Such councils will be formed under oblast, city, and rayon party committees and primary party organizations, as well as under ministries and agencies. Their task will consist of broadly disseminating new customs and progressive traditions and unceasingly seeking to perfect the socialist way of life.

ATHEISTIC DAYS HELD IN ANDIZHAN OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word item by U. Ahmadjonov entitled "Scientific Atheism Evenings" in which he reports that a 10-day period of atheistic days is being conducted in rayons and cities of Andizhan Oblast. Local natural history and social science scholars and workers of the oblast filial of the Scientific Atheism House and of party, soviet, and public organizations are taking part in these lectures and question-and-answer evenings on atheistic themes.

RELIGION

CONTEST FOR BEST ATHEISTIC, INTERNATIONALISTIC WORKS HELD IN TUSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 7 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word interview with Khudayberdi Bashimov, an official of the TuSSR Ministry of Culture, on the "Man and the Times" contest, which awards prizes for the best artistic works written or composed on atheistic and internationalistic themes. "The works must be one-act plays, scenes, interludes, sketches, satirical verse, duets or songs written on the atheistic or internationalistic theme which have never been published, used or performed." Successful works are those which can be performed at concerts, or used by agitation brigades at field camps or street fairs. The contest has been held annually since 1980.

ATHEIST EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR KINDERGARTENS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 21 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by V. S. Minochkina, director of pre-school education at the Republic Teachers Training Institute, on the requirements of the "Program for educating in kindergarten" in which "the educator has to teach the children to observe, compare and classify the basics of natural occurrences and, above all, understand the relationship between cause and effect." It is added that "educators must direct their concerns toward perfecting the child's correct understanding of events in nature, in the world around him and in social life.

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN MARY OBLAST ATHEISTIC EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 28 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by A. Atdayev, lecturer-methodologist at the Mary Oblast House of Scientific Atheism, on shortcomings in atheistic education in elementary and secondary schools. "In some schools atheistic education circles are not functioning regularly and wall newspapers are ineffective. Books on scientific atheism are not reaching all readers. In some schools different forms and methods of giving students an atheistic education are not being exploited sufficiently. Few reports or documents on work conducted in atheistic education by teachers in methodology departments in Mary, Sakarchage, Turkmengala and Garagum Rayons are prepared. Similarly, specialized seminars on atheistic education are rarely held, and the teaching of scientific atheism in courses and seminars at the oblast teachers' training institute are inadequate. Not enough trained specialists are drawn into this work."

JOURNALISTS MEET ON ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 28 June 1985 carries on page 14 a 300-word Turkmeninform report on the 21 June republic seminar on "Raising the role of mass information and propaganda channels in ideational-education work among the republic's population" which was attended by journalists, health officials and workers of the republic House of Atheism in Ashkhabad. Speakers included N. Kulyyev, Ph.D., and S. T. Atayev, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Turkmen CP Central Committee. It was pointed out that "the level of ideational-educational work in atheistic propaganda has been raised in recent years and the mass media have begun to give many materials on new customs and traditions and on the Soviet way of life. Also, shortcomings were revealed." The nature or the shortcomings is not discussed.

RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES SURVEYED IN TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Bazar Ovezov highlighting the work of atheist-lecturers and teachers in rural areas. It is pointed out that there are "basic-shortcomings" in the work of some of these lecturers because their "lectures are unrelated to local situations." In order to eliminate this shortcoming, an 11-question questionnaire was drawn up with the help of the raykom and the oblast House of Atheism. Questions concern marriage, fasting and praying, i.e., "Were you married by the state of a molla?" After analyzing the answers to these questions, lecturers are able to address the local situation more effectively.

TUSSR: RELIGIOUS BELIEF DETERMINED BY INDIRECT QUESTIONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 5 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Gulbayev, director of the Pedagogy and Psychology Department in the Pedagogical Sciences Research Institute, on the use of indirect questions to determine the role religion plays in the lives of students. "The effectiveness of work conducted in atheist education depends on the degree to which students and their parents are studied with regard to the students' relationship to religion. In the conversations teachers hold with students, they pose questions like 'What holidays are celebrated in your family and what do family members do to mark them?' 'Have you ever been sick and what did you do to recover?' and 'What are you afraid of and why?'" Since the questions do not demand that the student give a straight-forward answer about his relationship to religion, the answers tend to be revealing. For example, some students will answer the first question by enumerating a list of Soviet and Muslim holidays.

SURVEY FINDS DROP IN RELIGIOUS BELIEF AMONG WOMEN IN TUSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 16 July 1985 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word article by A. Khojageldiyev on activities of the Tashauz House of Scientific Atheism, which highlights a recent survey of religious beliefs conducted among women between 18 and 35 years of age in Tagta and Tel'man Rayons. "The survey demonstrated that the number of religious believers has dropped considerably and that the number of convinced atheists has increased. To the question 'How do you view religious belief and atheism?' most women answered 'I do not believe in religions.'" With regard to the

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influence of scientific progress on religious belief, the women were asked "What causes high crop yields?"; it was revealed that "most answered 'It depends on good agrotechnology'; 61 answered 'It depends on the weather' and only 4 said 'It depends on Allah's will.'" It is added that "holy places" such as Shasenem Galasy, Garyp and Akja are still popular pilgrimage points.

KASSR RAYON RIDDLED WITH ISLAMIC 'SURVIVALS'

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 July 1985 carries on page 4 an 1,100-word article by member of the USSR Journalists Union M. Omarbekov, published under the rubric "There Are Good and Bad Things About Tradition," entitled "Let Us Have an Aversion for the Bad Things." The article deals with troublesome "Islamic Survivals" in Karkaralinskiy Rayon of Karaganda Oblast, including the apparent Islamic funeral of a prominent local communist. Omarbekov calls upon the authorities to cease tolerating such things and for them to begin an open campaign of counterpropaganda.

SHAMAN-DOCTORS IN KASSR CONDEMNED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 2,700-word article by A. Zholdasbekov. SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN special correspondent, entitled "A Treacherous Doctor for the Gullible." The article deals with the recurring abuses of the shaman-doctor and society's toleration of them.

Zholdasbekov begins his article with an account of one Sh. Kolbayeva, a shamaness (bacsy)-doctor who practiced her art in Chimkent Oblast for many years with great success and whom the authorities refused to prosecute, if not protected. He shows, moreover, that Kolbayeva is by no means an isolated individual, but that there are many other such shaman-practitioners practicing within the KASSR and in neighboring republics. He suggests, moreover, that such shamanistic "survivals" have become closely allied to Islam and that shaman-healers closely cooperate with "believers" and the mollahs.

Two things are clear from the discussion: shamanistic medicine is alive and strong among the Kazakhs and among neighboring peoples; and many prominent and educated people widely tolerate, if not encourage, the tradition.

Zholdasbekov tries to disparage the shamans themselves by demonstrating the great profits that they make from their practices, their refusal to participate in "socially useful" labor and other sanctioned activities and their isolation from what the author sees as a normal social life. His solution to this problem is an atheistic propaganda campaign of reeducation directed at the local elite who tolerate the situation and a strict application of the relevant laws.

CSO: 1830/29

RELIGION

ATHEISM EDITORIAL ATTACKS KAZAKH FOLK REGION, BAPTISTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 3 August 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Atheist Education." The editorial restates the need for a strong atheist education effort and attacks manifestations of a recent upsurge in Kazakh folk religion and republic Baptists.

The Marxist-Leninist classics, the editorial begins, make clear the fallacy and baleful influence of religion, but the USSR Constitution grants freedom of belief to all. Thus the party's religion policy must be careful and circumspect.

Today, however, the editorial continues, as two ideologies of East and West are locked in irreconcilable struggle, the battle to counter the negative influences and damage caused by religion is all the more cogent since the imperialists, the editorial stresses, are seeking to use religion for anti-Soviet and nationalist purposes, and strenuous efforts are and must continue to be made to neutralize their influence in religion and propaganda. Much of what is being done to this end is, the editorial goes on, quite successful, although the situation is by no means good in this regard everywhere.

The editorial goes on to criticize party and other responsible authorities for the lax atheist propaganda effort that has allowed the recent upsurge of Kazakh folk religion. The editorial also criticizes local Baptists associated with Andrey Vol'f and Ivan Stefan and his Yesik Village congregation.

The editorial accuses Stefan of spying for the West and suggests that the Baptists are listening to "anti-Soviet propaganda" at their secret meetings. The close connection of religion with imperialist activities is a point made repeatedly in the editorial.

KASSR: ACADEMICIAN DECRIES RELIGIOUS ELEMENTS OF FOLK MEDICINE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1985 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,500-word interview with KaSSR Academy of Sciences Academician, KaSSR Distinguished Figure in the Sciences, Doctor of Medical Sciences and Professor Sayym Balwanuly Balmukhanov, published under the rubric "A Model Scientist," entitled "An Area Not To Be Ignored." The interview, recorded by an unnamed BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK reporter, discusses folk medicine.

Balmukhanov emphasizes the great antiquity of Kazakh folk medicine, as witnessed by early archaeological discoveries, the ways in which folk medicine treatments parallel those of scientific medicine and the many things that folk medicine has still to teach scientific medicine. Balmukhanov, however, while strongly underscoring the validity of Kazakh folk medicine traditions, equally strongly decries the association of these traditions with religion, i.e., Islam and the native shamanistic tradition, seeing the religious elements as totally separate from the folk medicine itself and damaging to it. He, however, does acknowledge the fact that some Kazakh popular folk medicine practitioners may have special abilities and calls upon his fellow scientists to test such individuals to distinguish the good from the bad. In this connection he would like to see the establishment of a faculty or other organization to study Kazakh folk medicine, possibly to support the establishment of a mixed medical system of scientific and folk medicine like that of China and of other Asian countries.

UNIQUE KZYL-ORDA MONUMENT STILL UNPROTECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 8, August 1985 carries on page 9 a 600-word article by Yskendir Baytenov, published under the rubric "BILIM SHANE ENGBEK Archaeological Expedition," entitled "Let Monuments Not Be Forgotten." The article describes the unique Baldyq Mosque--a mixture of local, Arabic and Russian architecture--and its history and features and makes a plea for the protection of this and other Kzyl-Orda monuments, including many Arabic-language texts associated with them. Baytenov expresses wonder that such a beautiful monument remains unprotected and has not been made into a museum or similarly useful facility.

CSO: 1830/50

SOCIAL ISSUES

AzSSR MVD FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER ASSAILS SPECULATORS

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 May 1985 p 3

[Interview with Major General (Militia) T. Aslanov, first deputy minister AzSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Speculation Is a Serious Crime"]

[Excerpts] Interviewer: Speculators, especially speculators in agricultural produce, are mentioned often in letters to the editor. Those writing and complaining are skilled workers, pensioners, housewives... There is nothing surprising in this--they go to the market every day and it is only natural that they see speculators behind the counters along with simple kolkhoz workers; in their letters they express their dissatisfaction with high prices and the weak struggle conducted against these kinds of abnormal situations.

Aslanov: The duty to strengthen the struggle against speculation even further has been put forward definitively in a number of decrees of party and government. The republic Ministry of Internal Affairs is conducting work of a broad scope in this sector. In the last two years major speculator gangs have been exposed. The criminals have been severely punished according to the law. Detailed information on some of these has appeared in the pages of the republic press.

But one has to say frankly that speculation is still a wide-spread evil. One must note that the activity of law enforcement organs is still not providing the desired results. Why? Primarily because it is impossible to root out speculation through the efforts of internal affairs organs alone. It is also clear that there are shortcomings in our work: sometimes, militia workers view instances of speculation apathetically and do not take the most effective measures. But, let us look at the situation in depth. Analysis reveals that one out of every four speculators drawn into criminal responsibility is not engaged in socially useful work. It is our unconditional duty to conduct a struggle against such as these. But, what about the other three? They do not go to work for weeks or months because they are selling goods at the market. During the investigation one will submit a document, another a testimony that on the days he was engaged in speculation he was really at work.... Certain chairmen of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, city and rayon leaders must constantly keep this question at the center of attention, strengthen work discipline, and reinforce controls over the people's going to work on time.

Interviewer: Recently the editors of KOMMUNIST conducted a raid on kolkhoz markets. Our basic purpose, as always, was not to write about the speculators themselves, but to write in detail about these abnormal and harmful actions as well as about those who have created the conditions for this in the rayons and villages where they live and expose those responsible for issuing these false documents, testimonies and other papers...

Due to ignorance or negligence on the part of the market chiefs, Mehman Tahirov, a worker at Baku's Nr. 1 kolkhoz market, created a large criminal gang. He, together with Shykhali Aliyev, Mubariz Mikayylov, Huseyn Afandiyev and Shamil Huseynov, bought tomatoes, cucumbers, apples, pomegranates and lemons from various people and stores, and transported them to the home of a person named Aghamaly Aliyev in a state-owned truck driven by Boyukagha Fataliyev, a chauffeur for the repair-construction office of the administration for kolkhoz markets. The criminals converted [the home] to a large warehouse. Later, the goods were brought to market and sold off part by part. When our workers investigated the speculators in December, they had 50 thousand rubles worth of tomatoes and cucumbers. All of them received their punishment, and M. Aliyev's personal Zhiguli was confiscated.

I want to turn your attention to the use of a state vehicle for the purposes of speculation. This is frankly disgraceful. Personally, I place the primary blame on the heads of transport organizations because when they weaken their control over how and where the vehicles are being used, the conditions under which certain drivers commit crimes are created. When five drivers from Ali Bayramly who were transporting watermelons from Sabirabad to Tbilisi in state vehicles for speculative purposes were caught, they were arrested. The business was over for them, and 90 tons of watermelons were confiscated.

In Pushkin Rayon a Skoda driven by Maharram Amirov was stopped by the militia. Approximately 100 kilograms of fresh carp were found in the car. As a result of fast action, ten fish speculators were identified in Khachmaz and Masally Rayons.

Last year workers of internal affairs organs arrested roughly 200 hundred drivers of state vehicles as they were committing this kind of crime. Speculators use mostly vehicles belonging to the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Rural Technical Maintenance, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Local Industry, along with those belonging to the Ministry of Motor Transport. Think how many false travel documents are written!

Some situations are completely astounding. For example, the Mirbashir asphalt-concrete factory has its own vehicles, but the organization heads, through an agreement signed with other organizations, have the right to operate vehicles belonging to them also. And how did they use this right? From the documents it seems that over the last three years 50 drivers from the rayon rural technical maintenance department, 42 drivers from the motor transport office, 5 drivers from Stepanakert, 30 from Yevlakh and representatives from various other organizations were hauling sand and gravel for this institution. Letters of authorization were written, gasoline was consumed,

and salaries, even prizes, were paid. We investigated. It was revealed that every single one of the documents issued to the drivers working there were false. During this period they were transporting goods for speculators. To Baku, Tbilisi, Yerevan and various cities in Russia...

I would recommend that you write more in the newspaper about such regrettable scandalous matters and that you give wide publicity to these judicial processes. Give the lesson so that a conclusion can be drawn.

A worker living in Buzovna grows vegetables in his garden. He is a working man, recognized both at work and in the village as a good man. I asked him to whom he was selling his produce. Hesitating slightly, he answered: 'To speculators.' I was surprised. I asked why. It became clear that the speculator came at the agreed time, loaded the sacks on the truck himself, and paid immediately. When he came again, he returned the sacks clean. 'But why don't you give it to the cooperative trade organization?' He answered: 'Because they don't come on time, or they cheat on the price, or they pay late...' As it appears, the good speculator--if one can say such a thing--is more efficient than the procurer, and does not leave the producer in the lurch. Of course, he serves his own interest, but you must agree that...

Aslanov: I agree. There is no precise system for buying agricultural produce from the population; chaos reigns, even serious crimes occur.

Suffice it to say, that no agreements are signed with the more than half the population with private plots about the purchase of fruits and vegetables. When procurers receive agricultural produce they intentionally lower prices and buy cheaply. The documentation, though, shows a higher price: they are simply cheating the people.

~~You~~ You probably heard about the Imishli-Khachmaz affair. I will discuss it in more detail.

The rayon procurement office had to buy pomegranates from the population and turn them over to various canneries in the republic. A worker at the office prepared false documents which showed that he had purchased pomegranates from certain people and that they had been paid. It emerged from the documents that vehicles from the Nr. 8 motor transport department carried this produce to a cannery. Special travel documents were written. But there were no pomegranates, only false documents. The procurer then went to the Khachmaz cannery and paid the workers 50 kopeks per every kilogram of pomegranates received from them. At the cannery, they covered up this operation by such tricks as understating the amount of produce brought in by others, citing technical breakdowns in the extraction of juices and increased natural losses.

The crime did not go on for long. Thanks to an operation mounted by militia workers, the criminals were caught at the scene of the crime. Do you know how much money was found in the procurer's private car? 55,000 rubles! Also, 30,000 rubles and numerous IOU's at three percent were found in the cannery workers' lockers. Finally the criminals--Ismayylov, Khanbabayev and Gurbetov--

were sentenced to long terms. You can see how a noble thing like helping both producer and consumer fell into the hands of ignoble people.

Interviewer: It is obvious that if the conditions for a crime are not present, no crime will be committed. Your example is instructive and one can draw a definite conclusion from it: the procurers cheat others by creating more produce than appears on the documents and do their deeds without any actual turnover.

Aslanov: ...the job of purchasing agricultural produce from the population must be given to honest men. There is no doubt about this. At the same time, broad informational work must be conducted among the population. It is no secret that most people with private plots do not know their rights. They have to be made aware of procurement regulations. Rayon newspapers could print materials on this.

It is possible to satisfy growers and city consumers, and tie the hands of speculators by broadening information work among the people, strengthening the connection to transporters and, above all, reinforcing controls in every sector. Certainly, it is a difficult job, but it has to be done. If not, producers will avoid sending produce to the market and deal with speculators instead; as a result, prices will rise and complaints proliferate. Procurers in Belorussia and the Baltic republics have gathered rich and useful experience in this sector. One needs to study this experience and disseminate it widely in our republic.

We have established this rule: militia and procurers are patrolling the roads north and west of Baku; they are stopping those violating the law by carrying produce great distances. They are turning back the drivers and suggesting to the owners of the produce that they deliver the product to the procurement administration where the prices are known inasmuch as they are often advertised in the press. Despite all this, procurers are still using various excuses to avoid receiving fruits and vegetables. As a result, conditions for speculators are created.

Interviewer: Are there people transporting goods illicitly to other republics --how should I say it--are there many who shame us in different cities of the country?

Aslanov: Very many. We often send operational units to heavily industrialized cities. We have a close relationship in this question with the country's internal affairs organs. Thanks to measures we have taken, 1,500 private vehicles and approximately 250 state-owned vehicles involved with speculation have been identified, and more than 100 speculators arrested.

One must treat those who bring their wares to market courteously and show them every kind of concern because they are honest workers and the bounty on our tables depends on them. It is a pity that this is ignored in the markets: the speculator receives more respect than the conscientious workers, and a better counter in a better location. Soviet and peoples control organizations, administrative organs and representatives of the public must show

concern for the working man as well as strengthen the struggle against speculators. To increase concern for them is to strengthen the struggle against speculation, in other words.

To conclude: guided by decrees of party and government and the relevant laws, we have broadened the battle against speculators and will broaden it even further. Speculation is a serious crime, a social and spiritual evil. It must be rooted out!

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CSO: 1831/428

SOCIAL ISSUES

PRAVDA ON IMPROVING 'SOCIAL' ASPECTS OF PEOPLE'S LIVES

PM181305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 85 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by V. Rogovin and V. Usanov under the rubric "Theoretical Matters":
"The Social Sphere: Ways and Means of Improving It"]

[Text] Some major social problems have been solved in our country. Considerable successes have been achieved in improving the people's well-being and making the working and living conditions and standards of education and culture of all classes and social groups and nations and ethnic groups more alike. At the same time, the dialectics of social progress are such that the advances that have been made are widening the historical horizons and making for more complex and demanding tasks. In the social sphere they are associated primarily with the steady strengthening and development of the Soviet way of life and unswerving observance and consistent strengthening of socialist principles of social justice. Under socialism the social sphere is subject to conscious planning and management.

"The party will unswervingly implement the social policy it has elaborated," the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum noted, "All for man, for the good of man -- this program thesis should be given ever deeper and more specific content." It is this that is the supreme purpose of the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic progress.

Having established public ownership of the means of production and eliminated man's exploitation of man, the socialist state took a step of worldwide historic importance toward people's complete social equality. There is no class, national, or sex discrimination here and everyone has the same constitutional rights and obligations and receives remuneration in terms of the quantity and quality of work. At the same time, in the first phase of communist formation one cannot ignore the elements of social differences. As long as there are two forms of social ownership substantial differences between classes will remain. Differences in the character of labor, distribution of material and cultural benefits, conditions of actual involvement in management, and in opportunities for the comprehensive and harmonious development of the individual will persist for quite a while. In turn, these differences objectively determine the specific interests

of individual social class, professional, and demographic groups. Their optimal coordination presupposes, in particular, the determination of consistency in the improvement of the circumstances in which these groups live.

Experience shows that the "to everyone in equal measure" reasoning is just as ineffective when tackling social problems as it is when, say, allocating capital investments. One of the chief criteria here is the fuller and fuller implementation of our system's inherent social justice which demands that the incomes of the less well-off categories of people rise more quickly than the incomes of the population at large. Therefore, measures are envisaged on improving the material well-being of not very affluent pensioners and families and paying more attention to citizens living alone. They are being implemented mainly by means of expanding specific payments and benefits from public consumption funds.

Of course, this in no way belittles the priority nature of the tasks of distribution, including the establishment of scientifically substantiated ratios between the wages of different social and professional groups. This is an extremely difficult matter. You have to take into account the complexity of the labor and its intensiveness, the conditions, and the evaluation of the social significance of specific types of labor activity by working people themselves. It is no secret, for example, that in recent years we have seen a certain decline in the prestige of some skilled intellectual occupations. With this in mind, decisions were adopted this year on increasing the pay of a number of categories of workers in public health and science and of technical engineering staff.

The problem of selecting priorities is also important when determining the specific areas of growth for the people's well-being. After all, each has a different effect on the circumstances in which the different social groups live. For example, a direct increase in the monetary incomes of particular professional or demographic groups permits a more specific and selective regulation of the balance between their standards of living than a reduction in retail prices which, as a rule, benefits people with high monetary incomes more. Of course, it should be borne in mind here that an increase in pay will appreciably improve living conditions only if there is a corresponding abundance of consumer goods and services on the market.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that some ways of improving the people's well-being may objectively contradict one another. It is obvious, for example, that in present conditions it is unrealistic to simultaneously put forward and solve tasks on substantially increasing the production of consumer goods and provisions of services and on reducing the working time of all working people. The choice of priorities must be determined in this case by society's aims at the particular state. It is of paramount significance at the moment to ensure maximum satisfaction of effective consumer demand for high-quality foodstuffs, industrial goods, and services. But the reduction of working time must be carried out on the

basis of differentiation, affecting those groups where the need is particularly urgent. This applies primarily to working women with children under 18.

The specific regulation of the system of interests of different social groups is an essential condition of the improvement of the economic machinery. Therefore, it is necessary not only to promptly detect changes in the content of social interests, but also to actively influence the shaping of the range of interests and counter misconceived group interests, for example, departmentalism or parochialism.

The concept of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, formulated by the CPSU Central Committee, calls for a profound transformation in the social sphere, giving it a qualitatively new forum. The intention is not simply to augment the quantitative indicators of social development, nor even merely to establish new social guarantees and privileges. The reshaping of the organizational structures and social institutions may also be needed, after the manner of the school reform. In particular, there is an extensive discussion in scientific literature of questions associated with the elaboration of new, more effective methods of monitoring the degree of labor and degree of consumption, which will require a change in the way financial, supervisory, and other bodies operate.

In planning all social transformations, the party proceeds from the tasks of strengthening and improving the socialist way of life and the material and spiritual foundations on which progressive advances are taking place in the content and conditions of people's work and life and their attitudes and social qualities are taking shape. Note that many Western sociologists regard the "tangible quality" of the way of life as the decisive criterion of evaluation, that is, the extent to which a person is satisfied with the circumstances of his life. Subjective indicators take pride of place. Of course, we must take them into account as well. But people, as F. Engels noted, can feel fine in a "quiet vegetative life" and be satisfied with a way of life that ill befits a person and is even demoralizing (see K. Marx and F. Engels. Works, Vol 2, p 245, 350). In fact, satisfaction with life is sometimes based on meager aspirations and expectations and primitive and even unnatural needs. At the same time, as people acquire a better educational and cultural standard and become better informed, their needs and aspirations rise and this sparks labor and social activity.

The joining of social groups in terms of working and living conditions and level of well-being and culture objectively strengthens the foundation of the socialist way of life. But there is nothing automatic about it. The purposeful shaping of reasonable needs requires the establishment and maintenance of valid correlations between types of income (pay, payments and benefits from public consumption funds, and revenue from personal subsidiary plots), between individual and collective forms of consumption, use of free time, and so forth). Social policy selects ways

improving well-being which give priority to labor incentives in social production and contribute to the restructuring of the entire complexion of life on collectivist principles.

In order to implement the transformations projected by the party in all spheres of life, above all in the economy, it is necessary to fully exploit the potential of the masses' live creativity and their labor and social and political activeness. It is important to bear in mind that socialist society will not accept ways of improving economic efficiency which contradict the demands of humanity and justice. There can be no question of cutting social programs, as has happened in many capitalist countries in recent years, and full employment and other social rights and guarantees remain unshakable.

In present-day conditions the role of the human factor is increasing, along with that of problems of motivation and of people's specific behavior in social production, in the labor process, and in the area of disposal of income and consumption. The solution of these problems increases the influence of social factors on the economy and its efficiency.

Recently, the party has been actively bringing into play social reserves for accelerating economic development. They include strengthening discipline and order, increasing demands on everyone from worker to minister, combating irresponsibility and red tape, instilling labor ethics, and strengthening social justice in life of society as a whole.

The question of mobilization of the social factors of economic growth is ultimately a question of turning labor into the primary requirement of life. For all the importance of educational and propaganda efforts, they alone do not determine success. Profound, qualitative transformations in the nature, content, and conditions of labor -- this is the link to grasp in order to pull out the whole chain and dramatically increase economic efficiency. It is characteristic that party documents calling for a radical updating of production and introduction of advanced equipment and technology set the task of achieving the maximum social as well as economic impact. This is placing the emphasis on the social aspect of scientific and technical progress and its orientation toward enrichment of the content and improvement of the conditions of labor.

The party sees the improvement of the entire system of distribution ratios as a fundamental problem of our society's social development. The strengthening of social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual benefits is also having an active influence on production and on people's consciousness.

Research by Leningrad sociologists shows the enormous reserves in, for example, the improvement of the pay system and its practical implementation. To the question: "How much more could you produce in percentage terms, working flat-out, if you were paid according to your labor input?" Over 60 percent of the people questioned answered 10-30 percent and 1 in 15 said 50 percent plus.

The improvement of the economic machinery involves a whole range of measures intended to ensure a direct relationship between individual working people's work results and pay. "We need a machinery," it was said at the June conference at the CPSU Central Committee, "which really does give advantages to collectives which achieve successes in accelerating scientific and technical progress. We need a machinery which would make the production of obsolete and ineffective production a disadvantage."

The intensification of financial autonomy and economic levers and incentives presupposes the extension of the collective contract to the activity of associations and enterprises and enhancement of their responsibility -- material and moral -- for the technical standard and economic effectiveness of production and quality of products. Enterprises and associations are to have broader rights in the formation and utilization of the wage fund. In this connection, it is expedient to devise measures to eliminate the detailed regulation of various types of supplementary payments and increments and unjustified restrictions on pay for highly productive and efficient labor.

In shaping the tasks for the 12th 5-Year Plan, the party's basic premise is that concern for people and for the satisfaction of their growing material and cultural needs remains the chief component of our plans. Society is faced with the urgent tasks of implementing the Food Program, increasing the production of consumer goods and provision of services, improving education and public health, and constructing housing.

The science and art of social management, according to Lenin, consist primarily in being aware of and taking into full consideration the demands of the masses "...We can manage only when we are correctly expressing the people's perceptions," he noted (Complete works, Vol 45, p 112).

Recently questions of moral order and social justice have come under keen and persistent scrutiny in all strata of our society. Soviet people are becoming increasingly intolerant of abuses, lawbreaking, and any other deviations from the norms of socialist communal life. They see the resolute and uncompromising struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism as a social task of paramount importance. Of course, this is not a new problem. But, for a number of reasons, the efforts made in the past have not had significant results. Having carefully analyzed the situation, the CPSU and the government saw fit to implement a further complex of measures which are an amalgam of broad considerations of economic and social effectiveness.

Let us emphasize that it is a complex of measures. However, we will highlight what we consider to be a particularly significant element -- there will be a reduction each year in the country's production of vodka and liqueur vodkas and the production of low-grade fruit and berry wines will cease altogether. Practice has demonstrated how utterly wrong is the prevalent view that there is no link at all between the level of

production of spirits and the demand for them. On the contrary, in this case production has a decisive function: An increase in production leads to greater demand.

Obviously, trade has to respond to demand. This fact was mentioned by V. I. Lenin. But he did make a point of saying that "profit" from the sale of vodka and other intoxicants cannot be regarded as an end in itself since it inhibits social development. Undoubtedly, economic development as well. Indeed, drunkenness is invariably accompanied by low labor productivity, absenteeism, output of poor-quality products, damage to equipment, accidents, and injury. The damage runs to many billions of rubles. This is what becomes of the trade "profit."

I would also like to point out the following. In the past the overall balance between money and commodity supply was to a certain extent maintained by people's increasing expenditure on spirits. Now the situation is changing. The clear call for the satisfaction of reasonable needs will require increased trade mobility and the reorganization of sectors creating consumer goods and services. In this connection there are substantial reserves in the population's fuller use of its growing income on improving housing, cultural, and consumer conditions, on leisure and tourism, and for other socially useful aims. In short, it is necessary to pay more careful attention to the changes that are taking place in the structure of effective demand.

Unearned income is another social evil about which people are right to be angry. In this matter the party lends a sympathetic ear to working people's wishes and suggestions. They are advocating the elaboration of a special legislative act to place an insurmountable barrier in the way of all unearned wealth. The purging of the distribution mechanism of all that contradicts the economic norms and moral ideals of our society was cited by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum as an urgent sociopolitical task.

To reliably prevent deviations from socialist principles in the distribution sphere and cut off all sources of unearned income, it is necessary to make millions of working people deeply committed to achieving the projected targets and raising their labor and social activeness even higher.

The key question in improving the social sphere is that of paying maximum attention to everything that concerns Soviet people's labor, material well-being, and leisure. Ultimately it is a question of expanding the potential for man's comprehensive development as the chief resource of socialist society.

CSO: 1800/6

SOCIAL ISSUES

WORK OF ESTONIAN SOCIOLOGISTS DETAILED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by G. Sillaste, candidate of philosophical sciences and secretary of the section on sociological research and the study of public opinion of the Ideological Commission of the Estonian CP Central Committee, under the rubric, "Notes of a Sociologist": "The Logic of Research"]

[Text] In March of this year SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA published a series of articles under the common heading "At a Lively Crossroads of Opinion." These articles described the experience of the Central Committee of the Georgian CP in studying, developing and predicting public opinion.

Today we will discuss several aspects of the work of Estonian sociologists.

Since the time the section on sociological research and the study of public opinion was organized within the Ideological Commission of the Estonian CP Central Committee, 27 different studies have been conducted at the request of various organizations. The subjects are varied--questions on labor, culture, education and the activities of the means of mass information and the sociology of party work. We studied the effectiveness of the numerous directions of ideological-education work in labor collectives. Some studies were conducted in conjunction with the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which is the country's leader in the study of public opinion.

In particular, with the aid of sociological methods we have studied problems such as the participation of Estonian SSR management cadres in political-education work among workers, and the work of the Tallinn city executive committee with the letters and applications of workers. Some research was conducted by party committees together with the section for the preparation of questions for plenums and for the Bureau of the Estonian CP Central Committee. The rest were implemented by the republic's scientific, branch and departmental sociological services and dealt with specific problems. Here are some of the topics: "Discovering the Reasons for Cadres Turnover," "The Condition and Effectiveness of Introducing a Brigade Labor Organization to ESSR Industry," "Our Island," and so on.

Based on the resolution of the Central Committee of the Estonian CP, "On Further Improving the Organization of Sociological Research and Study of Public Opinion in the Republic," sections on public opinion have been created in a number of party organizations. The most purposeful work is being carried out by the Tallinn, Tartu, Pyarnu, Kokhtla-Yarve and Narva city committees as well as by Leninskiy, Moroskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Rakvereskiy rayon party committees. Thus, the section on public opinion of the Tallinn city committee of the Estonian CP made a survey of specialists and of the aktiv of Prompribor PO [Production Association] within the framework of studying the question of the selection and distribution of cadres in the association; the section in the Leninskiy Rayon party committee conducted a survey of rayon medical workers concerning atheistic education and of workers of Baltika ShPO [Mining Production Assoc.] on problems of economics education and labor activeness in the collective. The data that was obtained was used in preparing decisions by the buro of the city and rayon party committees. The section on public opinion of Tartu city party committee, which has a long tradition of cooperation with sociologists of TGU [Tartu State University], has been working creatively.

The network of sections on the study of public opinion within city and rayon party committees is growing gradually in places that have real possibilities for this. Each section has its unique features. For example, public-opinion councils within party committees and organizations usually analyze the opinion of workers on specific questions such as the work of the propoganda network of political and economics education, the responses of listeners at lectures, and proposals made during political days and at party meetings; they analyze the specific aspects of labor education in collectives and so forth.

Of course, sociological surveys and questionnaires are not the only possibilities for studying public opinion.

What reserves do we have at our disposal?

One of them involves improving the preparation of information that comes in. Here is a specific example--work with the questions raised by lecturers or speakers of party committees. For many years now the Estonian CP Central Committee and city and rayon party committees have been carrying out the registration of questions being submitted using punched cards. This enables them to utilize sociological methods of work with documents to analyze public opinion on urgent problems. But the large number of questions (in the Estonian CP Central Committee about 16,000 questions are submitted annually) that are still studied "manually" would undoubtedly yield more complete and effective information if the punched cards were processed by computers. This is the task before our section at the present time. There is great local interest in questions presented on political days which deal primarily with local questions.

An analysis of questions enables party committees to efficiently and regularly make basic evaluations concerning the most important directions of internal and external political party activities and to study the dynamics of changes in the information interests of workers.

The study of public opinion in large enterprises is gradually becoming more specific. Thus, at Narva's Baltiyets plant the "Your Opinion" service has been in operation since 1982. With its help the party organization studies the opinions of workers concerning production and education questions that interest them, analyzes their criticisms, which are usually related to the development of problem areas in production, mobilize the necessary services within the enterprise to eliminate the noted shortcomings and in the final analysis has a favorable effect on the creation of a healthy psychological climate in the collective.

The effectiveness of the existing system can be judged according to the following facts. Between March 1982 and January 1984 the "Your Opinion" service received 278 proposals from workers. They raised questions such as improving labor conditions (36 percent), improving production organization (24 percent), improving living-domestic conditions (11 percent), improving the work of the party and trade union organization (11 percent) and improving interrelations within the collective (4 percent) as well as others.

As a result of the timely measures taken by the party committee (about 11 days, on the average, are spent examining proposals) the number of letters, applications and complaints by workers regarding any of the aforementioned subjects decreased. Whereas in 1982, prior to the creation of the "service," 227 engineering-technical workers and employees turned to the administration, the party organization or the local party committee with various questions, in 1984 there were only 149 such appeals (a 34 percent decrease). The overwhelming majority of signals (up to 40 percent) come from the collectives of sections, shifts and groups, 30 percent--from engineering-technical workers and 21 percent--from workers. The party gives its attention to every signal that reaches it.

But as yet it has not been possible to achieve such effectiveness everywhere. In addition to studying public opinion, primary party organizations have information-inquiries services which are of an applied nature. Its work includes a study of the opinion of the collective on lecture work (Kalev Candy Factory) and an analysis of the ways to improve working and living conditions for women (Sewing Production Association imeni V. Klementi).

Undoubtedly, the primary party organization is the most important channel for the arrival of information concerning the state of public opinion. At present, the absence of innovations in information work within primary party organizations, party rayon committees, institutions and soviets of people's deputies is a hindrance. This gives rise to several goals for sections of the Ideological Committee on the Estonian CP Central Committee--to accumulate, generalize and propagandize the best experience of party organizations which are skilfully carrying out the work of studying, forming and accounting for public opinion in the labor collective and to help in mastering the methodology for this work on a local level.

The information that is provided by the study of public opinion is needed by us not only for the purpose of knowing what types of changes are occurring where but also for that of flexibly restructuring the work of primary party organizations in a timely manner without creating a gap between word and deed based on a real evaluation of public opinion. This is the logic of sociological research.

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CSO: 1800/428

SOCIAL ISSUES

USSR RESEARCH ON PLACE, ROLE OF YOUTH IN SOCIETY

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 85 (signed to press 21 Jun 85) pp 28-41

[Article by Professor Igor M. Ilinskiy, doctor of philosophical sciences, director of the Scientific-Research Center of the Komsomol Central Committee Higher Komsomol School: "Research on Problems of Youth in the USSR"]

[Text] Socialism concentrates on the future, which it associates with hope for youth, with faith in their revolutionary nature, creative possibilities and inexhaustible energy. Deeply interested in the development of these qualities, the Communist Party seeks forms and methods of increasing social activity of young men and women and involving them in social and political work and in management of production and the affairs of society and the state.

Young people are becoming a special subject of scientific research primarily because youth is a qualitatively important stage in the physical, psychological, moral and ideological development of the individual. Age-group characteristics determine the special tasks of society in regard to young people and give rise to a number of specific problems requiring scientific study. At the same time, concentration of attention on age-group features of young people possesses the value that it is a factor of their placement into a special social and demographic group. The solution of the question of the place and role of youth in public life can only come from a knowledge of their social nature.

Marxism-Leninism looks upon the young generation as a socially determining phenomenon whose traits are determined by the social-economic and political development of society, the logic of class struggle and the revolutionary movement of the masses. At the same time, youth are not only the object of society's influence and the product of its social relationships but also the subject of historical activity and an active constructive force.

Youth in society have to the highest degree still another responsible function--to be the collective recipient of all the material and spiritual values acquired by the labor of preceding generations. Existence, formation and education of youth constitute an indispensable condition of historical

progress. Development of society is through a succession of generations, where each subsequent generation receives an inheritance from its predecessors and rises to a new and higher stage of progress.

The problem is that young people do not become a social entity all at once, but only gradually. This process depends on the degree of inclusion in social relationships and on the young person assuming the status of a component of the forces of production, which determine the place and role of the young generation in society. But this is only one side of the question. Another no less important one is that actual inclusion in production and social relationships as a form of activity constitutes one of the basic conditions of the formation and education of youth.

It is exactly in this role (as a social and demographic phenomenon, the object and subject of historical action, component of the forces of production and vehicle for social relationships), that young people fall within the scope of scientific research. To study young people means to study society, but only where it is taken in the special, age-group context called "youth."

Today the interest of Soviet science in problems of youth is becoming particularly acute because the rising generation is not just a part of society but its biggest part: more than half of the population of the USSR. In sectors of material production, young people comprise 32 percent and in the nonproduction sphere--28 percent of the employed. There are fields where young people play an even more important role, first of all in sectors closely connected with scientific and technical progress. Need one mention how interested society is in most fully utilizing the resources (energy, knowledge, labor skills and others) of working youth. And is it necessary to add that this is an extremely complex practical problem which cannot be successfully solved without the participation of science. Specifically for this reason questions of adaptation of young workers in production, vocational training, and attitude toward labor, socialist competition, participation in management of production and many other things come within the scope of researchers.

Under present-day conditions, questions of vocational orientation and training of young people for socially useful labor are of tremendous importance. There are about 3 million young men and women in the ranks of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry. For a long time, youth have been the chief source of addition to manpower resources. The study of demographic tendencies, particularly changes in the number of youth, are of importance in forecasting the dynamics and structure of manpower resources and in determination of state policy in the field of reproduction of the population and in social planning and forecasting developmental prospects of society.

The complex of questions connected with communist education of youth is tremendous in scope and complexity. Besides the already mentioned problems of education in labor and for labor, questions are included here of general and specialized education, vocational training and the forming of a communist outlook, life ideals and plans and ideological, political and moral education. They also reckon among them problems of organization of the educational process and coordination of operation of the numerous institutions of the

system of communist education of youth--the family, general educational school, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, cultural and educational institutions, organs of mass information, labor collectives, public organizations and so on.

The solution of these problems is easier than, for example, 20 years ago. The world in which man lives is rapidly changing. And man himself is changing. Our knowledge of the world, man and society is growing. Thus quite recently it was thought that man in the interval from 18-20 to 40-50 years of age remained psychologically unchanged. Today these notions belong to the past. A point of view is asserted according to which man's psychology is constantly changing. Our task now is to scientifically determine the stages of and to explain age development. Today we think of age not as something indivisible but as a calendar age determined in years, a biological age--measured by the degree of maturation of the organism, a psychological age--determined by the developmental level of mental and other psychological processes and a social age--determined by the place that a person occupies in the system of social relationships.

A modern educator (teacher, preceptor, party or komsomol worker) cannot fail to take into account that young men and women of the same calendar age are at different points of their biological, mental, moral and social development. This makes higher demands on the professional training of the educator, on the organization of education and on the systems of forms and methods of work with young people. It is no longer possible to solve the questions arising here solely on the level of intuition, common sense and personal experience. Special knowledge and a differentiated approach are needed, and the recommendations of science are required.

All these problems are so voluminous, specific and unique that in Soviet literature, and more frequently in the literature of the fraternal socialist countries, ideas are advanced of creating within the framework of Marxist-Leninist social science an independent science of youth--"juventology." As to how correct such a formulation of the question is requires special discussion. At least, in our view, it should not be rejected out of hand, inasmuch as arguments exist both for as well as against this point of view.

It should be noted that the subject of the science would be not only young people as such but also the modes of their movement--various youth organizations and association. Marxist-Leninist science pays special attention to communist unions of youth, which have been created in more than 80 countries of the world.

In the USSR, the komsomol has won recognition as an active constructive force of society, an important element of upbringing of the new man, a school in management of the affairs of society and the state for millions of young people. It is one of the basic elements of the political system of Soviet society. As the closest help of the CPSU and the chief reserve for adding to its ranks, the komsomol organization performs important social functions in this system and in society as a whole. The Leninist komsomol has long been a

subject of research in the course of which two independent but most closely interrelated systems of knowledge--the history of the komsomol organization and komsomol construction--are being formed.

The social and political importance of the study of the laws of the youth movement in socialist society and creation and work of youth unions makes it possible to select this sphere of research as an important element in the elaboration of youth problems.

The study of problems of youth opens up great possibilities for the use of an interdisciplinary approach. It would appear that the purpose of such an approach is not at all to form with the aid of methods of different sciences (history, psychology, sociology, pedagogy, medicine and so forth) the sum total of knowledge about youth on the principle of "everything on the subject." Practice has shown that such a method of forming knowledge is insufficiently effective. The knowledge obtained with the different methods of the different sciences for different purposes provides a variegated picture, is difficult to systematize, and its blocks frequently don't "mesh" well with each other. At the same time, the need exists namely for systematized knowledge. Without it, the creation of a unified theory of integrated management of the educational process and the entire theory of communist education of youth become impossible.

A methodologically fruitful approach to research on problems of youth is that of the systems approach. Youth as a complex social phenomenon meet basic system requirements. At the same time, the subject of cognition should be studied from two sides. First, statically, concretely, that is, from the point of its position in the social sphere, composition, structure and the like. (In the work "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy," F. Engels point out that cognition of processes precedes cognition of subjects. In order to know how a given thing changes (moves), it is necessary to know what it is, that is, what it is like at rest.¹ Second, the subject of cognition should actually be studied in the dynamics of actual existence, in movement. For the subject approach opens up only the capacity for movement, while the dynamic provides an understanding of the actual movement.

Knowledge about young people constitutes an important part of social and scientific knowledge, it enriches the scientific picture of socialist society, serves as a cognitive purpose of raising the level of control of social processes and in addition is an organic part of Soviet social science as a whole. The scope and tempo of research in this field grows with each year. It is enough to say that in the USSR two-thirds of all defended dissertations and about 75 percent of publications on youth were published in the last decade. In this connection, the problem of planning and organizing this research is becoming increasingly more acute.

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Thanks to the tremendous attention of the CPSU, a significant scientific potential has been created in the country, making it possible to increase the effectiveness of the formation and education of the young generation. By such

a potential, we understand a scientific system possessing the capability to provide solutions to the practical problems of youth which are theoretically valid and effective in terms of results. More concretely, this is the total of the resources: labor (number of scientific staff members and scientific auxiliary personnel with account being taken of the level of their qualifications and professional experience as well as scientific institutions and subdivisions); scientific-formation (aggregate of existing knowledge of the subject of research, scope of information on achievements of world and domestic science, possibilities for effective search of required information in this array as well as the ability to make one's contribution in this scientific-information form of material and technical resources, making it possible to conduct research with modern methods). It is finally the level of organization of the actual scientific-research process (planning, coordination, specificity of most immediate research tasks and systems of indicators of work and criteria of evaluation of the work of scientific units).

It needs to be said that the potential of science relating to youth in the USSR appears most impressive and is quickly expanding. Today almost 10,000 persons are engaged in this problem in our country. About 3,000 researchers have defended dissertations, including more than 40 doctoral dissertations. The organizational structure of this scientific system is constantly undergoing improvement. About 2,000 different units (sectors and departments of scientific institutions and departments of higher educational institutions) have already been established which include in their plans problems of young people.

The USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences (APN) has become an important center for the study of the youth problem. In 1968, a Council for Coordination of Research in this field was created attached to its Presidium. Its membership includes top administrators of the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, directors of scientific-research institutes and major scientists. There are also problem councils.

The main center for research on questions of higher and secondary specialized education is the Scientific-Research Institute of Higher School created in 1976 attached to the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. The coordinating plan of this institute includes 500 research topics.

The coordination of sociological research in the country, including youth problems, is done by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Research. With the aid of the Soviet Sociological Association, it is developing a network of support coordinational and methodological centers in the republics and regions of our country. There are now more than 50 such centers.

Questions of the formation of a communist philosophy, political education of youth and party leadership of the komsomol and the international youth movement are elaborated at the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee and the Institute of the International Workers Movement of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Problems of labor and effectiveness of forms

and methods of labor education of young men and women are elaborated at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics and those of development of public and political activity and participation in state and economic management--at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law and at the USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center. Problems of the socialist way of life, including the mode of life of young people are dealt with at the Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy, while different aspects of communist education of student youth are studied at special laboratories of Moscow and Leningrad universities, at other scientific institutions of the system of higher school and so on.²

Research on questions of history of the komsomol, komsomol construction, the international youth movement, labor and public political activity, formation of the communist philosophy and others is conducted at the departments of the Higher Komsomol School attached to the Komsomol Central Committee and at our Scientific-Research Center.

Something like 70 scientific laboratories and groups engaged in research of problems of youth operate as a public service under central committees of the komsomol of union republics, komsomol kraykoms and obkoms. Solid scientific forces are grouped around zonal and republic komsomol schools, of which there are already 42 in the country.

A task of primary importance is coordination of the work of a broad group of scientific collectives and individual scientists studying youth problems. Of course, coordination is important for mutual information and for better accounting of the results of already performed work, rationalization of planning and so forth. But the chief task of coordination is forming a unified system of knowledge about youth and a synthesis of diverse research studies into a single concept capable of theoretically providing for the needs of public practice.

In this sense, the practice of serious work acquired in this field in the socialist countries, particularly in Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, is of interest. In these countries unified programs of scientific-research work are adopted and carried out. Good experience exists in Bulgaria where a national komsomol conference (1978) adopted a long-term program of research on youth problems, which was supported by the Bulgarian Communist Party and state organs and has become an effective instrument of coordination.

In the USSR, coordination in the examined sphere of social sciences was turned over to the Social Council for Coordination of Scientific Research on Problems of Communist Education of Youth created in 1975 under the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences. In 1984 the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education joined the cofounders of the council. Thus its coordination plan is becoming completely all-union.

More than 500 leading scientists of the country are united in the 17 sections of the council. It also includes practical komsomol personnel among its members. The council is headed by V. Mishin, the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Thus the possibility is excluded from the very

beginning of reducing efforts relating to the study of youth problems to abstract theoretization and transforming this study into a "science for science." At nine all-union conferences and at 24 schools for young scientists and in other measures organized by the council in the course of nine years of work, the scientific and practical orientation of its work has been clearly manifested.

It is clear that the council as a public consultative association in itself does not possess the resources for concrete scientific organizational work. The instrument for implementation of its decisions and plans into practice is a base organization--the Scientific-Research Center of Higher Komsomol School (NITs VKSh) attached to the Komsomol Central Committee.³

In the work practice of the Komsomol Central Committee and local komsomol committees, utilization of results of scientific research of NITs VKSh has become firmly established in the case of analysis of these or those problems relating to the operation of komsomol organizations and in working out of their solutions. For example, data obtained in the course of study of the public opinion of working youth on questions of life and labor of young builders of BAM, ATOMMASH, and KATEK, political culture and others were widely used in the preparation of a number of decrees of the Komsomol Central Committee Buro and Secretariat.

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What facts attest to the growth of scientific knowledge on youth problems? If what has been achieved were to be briefly characterized, then we have been enriched in the field of theory by a number of works dealing with the analysis of the whole system of communist education under conditions of developed socialism and also with discovery of the nature and content of its individual directions, particularly moral, aesthetic and ideological and political.

Significant scientific results have been achieved with the creation of a Marxist-Leninist conception of the formation of the new man, an individual of the socialist type. Development of methodology and methods of carrying out a complex approach in the process of communist education of youth have been successfully continued. Methodological recommendations were prepared on integrated planning of communist education of youth in primarily rayon (city) and oblast komsomol committees, which have been positively rated by the Komsomol Central Committee, the broad scientific community and komsomol personnel in the localities.

Research on vocational and values orientation of youth, particularly working and student youth, has been further developed. Our concepts of social changes in the youth milieu and the process of selection by youth of their life's path have been more closely examined. Thus, in the course of the All-Union Research on Working and Rural Youth carried out by the Advanced Cooperative School Scientific Research Center, it was disclosed that significant discrepancies exist between the orientation of workers and their children in regard to education. Today, twice as many senior class pupils as parents take part in arranging for acquisition of worker vocations in vocational and technical schools. At the same time, the number of school graduates desiring

to continue their education at a VUZ is almost 20 percent less than the number of parents wishing to see their child as a student.

And one more example. It has been established that parental influence makes itself felt first of all in the formation of general human traits such as honesty, relationship to people and to one's work. This obliges us to take a new look at the social role which is played today by the family in the matter of education of the young generation.

Questions of preparing young people for social and political activities and for performance of their civic functions have been quite effectively investigated in past years. Interesting data were acquired on the state of political consciousness of young people and more broadly--on the level of their political culture. Scientists of NITs VKSh established, for example, that for a whole series of parameters the level of political awareness of the young engineering and technical intelligentsia is lower than the level of ideological and political orientation of young workers.

Basic research studies have appeared devoted to the establishment of the social aspect of different categories of youth. Much work has been done by Soviet psychologists and pedagogues who have concentrated their attention on disclosing the special features of the educational process as applied to different categories of young people and the specific character of their psychological development.

Research in the field of komsomol history has made it possible to present more clearly the historical landmarks of the path traversed by the Leninist komsomol. Thanks to the efforts of the scientists of VKSh, its scientific-research center and other scientific institutions and practical komsomol workers, historical science was enriched with the fundamental work "The Glorious Path of Leninist Komsomol" (Moscow, 1978). The greater part of fundamental komsomol documents has been prepared for publication and work has been carried out on preparation for publication of stenographic reports of komsomol congresses.

A new step was taken in the formulation of the theory of komsomol building and in analysis of the nature and social role of the komsomol. This made it possible to make more precise the understanding of the functions of the komsomol in Soviet society and to overcome obsolete ideas that do not provide reliable guidelines for practical work on improving the operation of public political organization of youth under the conditions of developed socialism.

Our understanding of the principles of the development of the international youth movement and of the contribution of youth to the cause of peace and social progress has become more profound. We have extracted much that is valuable from the experience of youth unions of the fraternal socialist countries. In the sphere of theory, this made it possible to select general and particular features inherent in the youth movement as a public phenomenon of socialist society.

Today we can say with good reason that due to the constant concern of the CPSU and the attention of the Komsomol Central Committee, the science of youth

is developing at a rapid rate in the country. Its role is growing in the solution of the most complex problems of economic, social, political and cultural construction and in the education of a new generation of Soviet workers dedicated to the ideals of communism.

At the same time, the developmental level of scientific research on problems of communist education of youth still does not meet the growing requirements of social practice and public cognition. This is referred to in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Party Supervision of the Komsomol and Enhancing its Role in Communist Education of Youth" (1984). The USSR Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences and the Higher Komsomol School attached to the Komsomol Central Committee have been instructed to improve scientific elaboration of current problems of communist education of youth, involving more broadly in this work social scientists and party and komsomol personnel.

With each year, the problem of actualizing the research which has been done and bolstering its practical value is becoming increasingly more acute. In this, a general law of development of our social science is manifested. Actualization presupposes comprehensive theoretical validation of concrete research. It must be pointed out that certain specialists on the topic of youth keep themselves at a distance from theoretical work and do not take into account the new contributions that have enriched social scientific thought in recent years.

As we know, serious discussion is taking place today in scientific literature on dialectic contradictions under socialism, on the causes and ways of overcoming negative social phenomena still existing in our life and on tendencies for change of the social structure of Soviet society and other things. Researchers specializing in the youth subject area have so far been making an extremely modest contribution to comprehension of these important questions, although it is obvious that there are many acute practical and scientific problems and contradictory phenomena in the youth sphere without whose development it is impossible to successfully study young people as the specific repository of real contradictions and as the subject and object of historical operation.

In the USSR, nationwide preparation has been launched for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will open up new historical horizons for our movement on the road to communism. The 20th Leninist Komsomol Congress will soon be held. Today Soviet scientists studying young people and practical komsomol workers are facing the task--to generalize on a high theoretical level the results of development and work of the komsomol and Soviet youth in recent years, to deeply analyze the state of affairs, to propose to supervisory organs of the party and the komsomol their recommendations on overcoming existing defects. Youth research is connected most closely with the developmental prospects of society and to repeat what has been accomplished, to mark time, as often happens in the science on youth, are in no way permissible. In our view, three basic problems exist on whose solution the effectiveness of the administration of the research on the problems of youth mainly depends.

First, determination of a strategy of scientific-research work in this field. We refer to a so-called "goal tree," the construction of which at the all-union level would present an exceptionally complex scientific task. Its solution presupposes the development of global objectives of research and their coordination with the general tasks being set by the CPSU in the field of the social sciences, the subdivision of these objectives into sub-objectives and then into even more subdivided elements; determination of a hierarchy of the indicated aims and research tasks according to the degree of importance and priority of development. All this requires bibliographic and historiographic work, an assessment of the reliability of existing knowledge of this or that subject of research and of the subject as a whole. Such a hierarchy of objectives tied in to the necessary time periods for their attainment and to available cadre potential can provide a substantive and coordinated program of activities both on the all-union level and within the framework of concrete scientific institutions. It is understood that the development of a research strategy is a difficult and painstaking job, and it cannot be accomplished immediately and in a perfect form.

Second, in conformity with the adopted strategy of the development of this sector of knowledge, it is essential to ensure further improvement of the scientific potential. It is not solely a matter of the contingent of specialists and scientific subdivisions. Their number in our view will grow up to a certain level by virtue of the general tendencies of development of the science, the needs of practice and so on. But we know that growth of new ideas cannot be ensured only through an increase in the number of scientific personnel. A directly proportional link does not exist here. It is important to create such conditions so that the new scientific sphere draws to it capable and talented young people.

The solution of this problem largely depends on raising the prestige value of this sector of scientific research. Talent has the characteristic of aspiring to those fields which are considered especially important for social practice and which are promising and prestigious in the sense that they are at the center of attention of the public and that people speak and write of them. This has to be considered, especially at the stage of development of a new research direction.

Third, it is necessary to achieve an increase in yield from the existing scientific potential and utilization of the achievements of science in practice. A large group of problems here is connected with improvement of means of control, which can be broken down into organizational and administrative, material and technical, informative and scientific and social and psychological. Here are only those which in our view are the most specific:

--rapid growth of the number of publications on youth and the komsomol creates the impression that elaboration of this group of problems is proceeding at an exceptionally rapid pace. But an increase in the number of publications and growth of new knowledge are not one and the same thing. The gap between quantity and quality of publications is enormous;

--the dialectics of the interconnection of science and practice (in this case of different social educational institutions) leaves an imprint on the entire organism of science and determines the structure of knowledge and the form in which a scientific idea attains its material embodiment. Basic research which is directed at the immediate practical use of discovered tendencies and principles cannot be embodied in practice until they are verified in the course of applied research and depicted in the form of concrete recommendations accessible to the understanding and employment of practical workers. For this reason scientific recommendations are an inseparable and important component in the structure of work plans of research sections. The problem is that at times it is precisely a scientific nature which they lack, they contain a great deal more empiricism than theory. As in any line of endeavor, there are apparently several reasons here. But one of the most important, it would appear, is the lag in basic research on problems of youth and the komsomol, which in our case amounts to no more than one percent of the total number of publications. At the same time, only those recommendations are effective which are based not only on general Marxist-Leninist methodology (which goes without saying) but also on a methodological base in whose role one or another special theory plays a part. Thus, maintenance of correct proportions among the various elements and levels of knowledge on youth and the komsomol is an important condition of effective organization of research in this field and of provision of a connection between science and the process of formation and education of the young generation;

--a high level of effectiveness of any scientific system is possible only with good information support. It is hardly possible to fully agree with the widespread assertion that we are swamped with the flow of information. It would seem that more often we drown in flows of data which contain no new substantive information. The problem is how to free the scientific worker from reading such works and at the same time to help him not to miss truly valuable works. For this, it is necessary to create in the sphere of the new branch of knowledge an information service where there could be selected from the multiplicity of books and articles on youth those containing truly new knowledge;

--the effectiveness of a scientific system is judged not only from the point of view of its relation to practice but also from the point of view of its ability to make its contribution to the general scientific-information fund. Aside from the problem of production of knowledge, there exists the problem of its transmission. This is primarily solved with the aid of printing organs aimed at scientific production relating to these or those problems;

--in the course of research on questions of young people and the komsomol, many valuable recommendations needed by practice are born. The paradox is that despite obvious longing for such recommendations they at times do not find wide application. There are several reasons for this. The scientific literature at times is not read even by those who need it. Frequently, interesting ideas are described in such a way that it is difficult for them to be applied in practice. We cannot leave out of consideration the well-known snobism of certain practical workers who deal contemptuously with recommendations of scientists. But be that as it may, the stock of recommendations not realized in practice is great. It is necessary to have a

connecting link between the field of science and the field of practice. We need an organizational mechanism providing an analysis of the practical value of scientific research and its utilization. A force is needed capable of inducing practical organizations to adopt scientifically valid and verified forms and methods of work with youth.

Such are the basic problems which have to be solved in the next five-year period and apparently in the more distant future.

In December 1984, the Komsomol Central Committee adopted a decree "On Measures for Improving the Organization of Scientific Research on Problems of Youth" in the light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement of Party Supervision of the Komsomol and Enhancement of its Role in Communist Education of Youth." The document of the Komsomol Central Committee emphasized the necessity of changing the existing manner of research planning. It is first necessary to work out the problems which the practice of communist education requires. An important role must be played by the system of placing special-purpose orders with scientific institutions and VUZ's of the country.

The Komsomol Central Committee has recognized the advisability of carrying out jointly with interested organizations during the 12th Five-Year Plan a complex concrete sociological research study "Ideals, Social and Spiritual Values of Soviet Youth," which would specify a subsequent repeat study of this problem with the goal of obtaining objective information on changes taking place in the youth milieu and providing an up-to-date response to the tendencies which are identified. A number of measures have been outlined for improving the system of scientific information on problems of communist education of youth.

The resolution of the Komsomol Central Committee also provides for further study of the research experience on problems of youth in the fraternal socialist countries. We consider the analysis of conceptual models of youth worked out in these countries as our own important task. To base a theory of youth, the youth movement and komsomol building on the material of a single country means to impoverish the theory. Consequently, mutual information on the results of work carried out in our country and the launching of joint research studies, including those for which agreements exist--"Free Time of Youth," "Ideological Struggle and Youth"--are so important to us.

The preparation of basic works through joint efforts is a promising and truly reliable way of international coordination. Multilateral and bilateral research is capable of exerting a major influence on the development of science on youth in each of the fraternal countries.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Party Supervision of the Komsomol and Enhancing its Role in Communist Education of Youth" puts before the komsomol and before researchers on youth difficult but fully realistic tasks. We need to reorganize our work so that scientific thought helps the komsomol in the best possible way to constantly and deeply investigate those social processes which occur in the youth milieu, to systematically analyze them and to select basic directions and the most effective forms of work correctly and in a timely manner. These requirements

are becoming a powerful stimulus and the chief guide in the determination of promising directions of research on youth problems for the next five-year plan and for our daily work.

FOOTNOTES

1. See K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 21, pp 302-303.
2. On the development of scientific research on problems of youth at the USSR Academy of Sciences, see also OSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI, No 2, 1985, pp 138-162.--Editor's note.
3. For more detail on this center, see V. Lavrinenko's material in this issue of the journal.--Editor's note.

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CSO: 1800/425

SOCIAL ISSUES

OBKOM CLOSES LOOPHOLES TO MAKE UP LOST ALCOHOL-TRADE REVENUE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 85 p 2

[Interview by D. Gorbuntsov of G. V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom: "Education by Action: Sobriety Is a Norm of Life"; date and place not specified]

[Text] G. Kolbin, the First Secretary of the Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom, shared his thoughts on cultivating the high moral qualities of a communist ("Remember Your Title," PRAVDA of May 31st of this year) three months ago in the pages of PRAVDA. He also talked about how the oblast party organization is fighting for sobriety. The appearance generated much reader mail. A. Demenchenko, an excavator from Norilsk, O. Khodzhayev, a cotton grower from Tajikistan, V. Sergeyev, a kolhoz agronomist from Penza Oblast, V. Anisimov, an engineer from Barnaul and many others request that we return once again to the experience of the people of Ulyanovsk who, in their view, are waging the battle with drunkenness on a broad scale--aggressively and successfully. In particular, they are interested in what you use to "shore up" sales turnover without liquor.

Our correspondent met with G. Kolbin, the First Secretary of the Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom.

[Correspondent] Gennadiy Vasil'yevich! As is well known, the Ulyanovsk Oblast party organization began to pursue a policy of the incompatibility of drunkenness with tenure in the ranks of the CPSU long before the CPSU Central Committee decree "Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism." How are things going in this area now?

[Kolbin] Since June 1st, when the new law took effect, we began to fight even harder, more decisively and uncompromisingly for a sober way of life. In the very first two months after the Ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "Strengthening the Battle Against Drunkenness" took effect, we even had to expel some party members for the abuse of liquor. Even more people had to take leave of the Komsomol for these same actions.

Such an approach, in our view, is dictated by the requirements of the times. About two years ago, when we were just developing our anti-alcohol work, we party, soviet and economic leaders ourselves were first called to account, so that we would have the moral right to deal so harshly with others. All were made answerable to party and duty who were guilty of the expenditure of national funds on the organization of drinking gatherings. Independent of rank and service position. The first secretaries of the Starokulatkinskiy, Radishchevskiy, Inzenskiy and Tsilninskiy raykoms as well as about 20 business leaders and secretaries of kolkhoz and sovkhoz party committees were included. This was not done in secret--the whole oblast was widely informed of what transpired.

At that time we ended once and for all receptions and banquets of all kinds where wine would flow like a river. We liquidated the so-called "guest houses." We closed the "back rooms" at rayon restaurants and cafeterias.

With the adoption of the new law, the sale of wine and liquor products was also strictly regulated. The number of stores where they can be bought has been greatly reduced. The sale of liquor near industrial enterprises and cultural, sporting and educational institutions has been ended.

Now the system of battling this evil in our oblast has taken shape.

[Correspondent] Of what does it consist?

[Kolbin] To put it briefly, its essence is the differentiated approach to various categories of people in accordance with their relation to liquor.

Those who have already lost a sense of proportion in the use of "strong" drinks and suffer from alcoholism, we treat. Some voluntarily, and some compulsorily, with commitment to a labor-medical clinic, by the decision of judicial organs, for a term of up to two years. The oblast party committee and ispolkom, using their rights and authority, settled the question of the material basis for the conduct of the full course of treatment of all such patients at the expense of intra-oblast reserves.

With regard to those who drink "moderately" or "socially" and don't consider themselves drunkards (though each has his own conception of "moderation" and "social occasions"), their re-education is much more complicated. It is understandable, since today it is precisely the "social drinkers" that make up the main body of liquor consumers. And until we learn to work effectively with this category of people, we will not solve the problem of drunkenness. We have had better than modest results in the fight with the "moderates," notwithstanding the measures adopted. Drunkenness is an evil that will not be vanquished hurriedly or with a passing swipe.

With regard to those who have not understood the good word and who do not heed persuasion and serious warnings, we try to use the force of the new law. In letters to the workers of the oblast and at seminar-conferences, the CPSU obkom has clearly expressed that we have one law for all. And if a communist violates it, then he, apart from party punishment, should answer in full

measure according to the law.

Incidentally, we also actively use such a form of punishment of boozers, stipulated by the ukase, as the levying of fines.

[Correspondent] But the families of the "penalized" can suffer from these fines...

[Kolbin] Undoubtedly, a fine should not have an effect on the material welfare of children. Therefore the commissions for the battle against drunkenness and alcoholism in the ispolkoms of the local soviets propose to the violators of the law that they work off the amount of the fine on outside time (evenings, holidays, days off) in unloading railcars, stacking straw, etc. Basically all of them do so.

It became a rule with us to invite the "penalized" ones along with all the adult members of their families to the sessions of the commission. We try to protect the young from the influence of not only the alcoholics, but the "social drinkers" as well. Conscripts, young people returning to their native regions after army service and newlyweds are the object of special concern. After all, it is no secret that up until recently the send-offs to active service, weddings, births of a child and other such events turned into wild contests, at which people tried to outdo each other in the quantity drunk... We are conducting much educational work with parents and other organizers of "domestic affairs," so as to fully exclude wine consumption from them.

[Correspondent] In other words, the systematic approach to the realization of the measures outlined by the party and government also includes multifaceted ideological work on the creation of a healthy environment, the cultivation of intelligent consumers and the forming of the individual's taste and culture?

[Kolbin] Yes, our reference point here is a broadening of the forms of a person's socialist activity. We are convinced that the battle against spiritual idleness, for the ability to organize free time rationally and use it soundly, are at once a part of the battle for sobriety. There is a large field of activity here and a specific area for applying the efforts of business leaders, the workers of soviets, trade unions, cultural-enlightenment and sporting and fitness institutions, the media and communal services, trade and welfare organizations.

We in the oblast have made it a goal to get free of liquor as an important revenue item. The results are obvious. Last year the trend toward a decrease in the share of wine and liquor items in general sales turnover took shape--half a million rubles less of them were sold than in 1983. In the first month after the new ukase went into effect, its decline reached six million rubles. A decrease in the quantity of liquor sold of not less than 50 million rubles is expected overall over this year versus last year.

[Correspondent] Appreciable changes, it cannot be denied. But, after all, they bring new and difficult problems. The main one is how to draw into circulation the "excess" money that the people of Ulyanovsk earlier spent on liquor?

[Kolbin] This problem is not easy, especially if you take into account that even without it the population of the oblast had a reserve of funds not spent on goods. The demand for many items and basic services, alas, is not yet satisfactory. We have begun persistently to seek a way out.

A special working group headed by the first secretary of the CPSU obkom was created to solve this complex problem. They scrupulously studied our resources and planned a well-defined program of what, and at the expense of what, we could make up for the 50 million rubles leaving the money circulation. Each member of the group became responsible for this or that specific action.

In trade, for example, principal attention was devoted to the decentralized purchase of goods. The sale of juices and non-alcoholic drinks and small-scale retailing in the streets and public places were also sharply expanded.

In the area of basic services, we began to develop more actively those services for which the people of Ulyanovsk experienced the greatest need and for which, naturally, they were prepared to pay. This is first and foremost a solution of the garage problem. Cooperatives were created in August in Ulyanovsk, Dimitrovgrad and other cities of the oblast to assist those desiring to build garages, land was earmarked for them and the organizations and enterprises were determined that would build these projects according to approved designs and would sell them to motorists for a cash payment.

Many city residents waited long years for their turn to receive a section in a collective garden. This problem was also efficiently solved last month. And we didn't simply allot land for 50,000 people eager to occupy themselves with amateur horticulture and market-gardening in their free time, but we commissioned specific enterprises to build and sell to them garden houses and carry out other of their requests for a cash payment, such as laying water pipes and roads to the garden section and the supplying of earth and fertilizers.

At the request of the future residents, we also organized the improved decoration of rental housing and the high-class repair of available apartments. That is, based on agreements with apartment tenants and the preliminary payment of the difference between the estimated cost and the price of the decoration according to their orders, the workers of the Ulyanovsk Main Construction Administration and other construction subunits began to let apartments with improved decoration, applying high-class wallpaper, decorative tiles, parquet and other materials. Special furniture is also manufactured for the given apartments.

Naturally, this is only the beginning of a great deal of work. Thus, there is still much for us to do for organizing every possible paid service in

cultural, sporting and tourist institutions according to the example of our Belorussian comrades.

[Correspondent] Unfortunately, as shown by PRAVDA's mail, certain managers resort to the old method of fulfilling the sales turnover plan. Reader Yu. Aleksandrov of Inza reports that at the end of the month, in violation of the new law, the wine and liquor stores of this city "on Saturday and Sunday sold liquor from first thing in the morning to late evening without even stopping for lunch."

[Kolbin] We have already looked into this incident and the guilty have been punished with all severity. But the issue is not the punishment. The unvarnished incident with Inza showed us that the battle for sobriety still does not have an all-round character in some places. To behave thus is to expose the issue. In questions of monetary circulation we must get away from the outmoded stereotype where one tries to fulfill at any price only those indicators for which one answers, that is first and foremost the sales turnover plan. Besides, we forget completely that the sales turnover plan is, all told, just a link in a large chain of the money circulation mechanism, the final aim of which is to not allow emissions at the bank, to not have the expense part of the cash plan exceed the income part.

We must keep a more vigilant eye on the wage fund and eradicate write-ups and premiums and other monetary compensations that are undeserved. Frequently, large sums are paid out to "shirkers."

Also unwarranted are many of all sorts of payments that we had by noncash transactions. For example, out of 1,700 places in the hotels of Ulyanovsk only 300 were paid for in cash. And those were the cheapest. There were also many transgressions in the use of public transport. There are barely enough buses in the oblast as it is. But up until recently in Ulyanovsk, 200 of them were rented daily in noncash transactions by enterprises for service.

We are now introducing order in this area. Every source of receipt of funds to the bank, be it money received from the sale of goods or from the rendering of various kinds of services (basic, transport, places of entertainment etc.) is monitored by the appropriate working groups in the oblast party committee and the ispolkom of the oblast Soviet of Peoples Deputies.

All of this, taken together, allowed the guarantee of the proper level of monetary circulation even after the sharp decline in the sale of liquor. The excess of the income portion of the cash plan versus expenses in July totalled 500,000 rubles, in August about 3,000,000, and since the beginning of the year more than 7,340,000. The preconditions have been created for more assured and stable work in the future. All the managers of the oblast have been familiarized with the mechanism of monetary circulation so that each controls these processes with comprehension in the manner required by the interests of business. We now also still have many unused opportunities in solving these problems. We must learn to count money and to handle it correctly. Those who stand at the helm in the uncompromising nationwide battle against drunkenness must manifest a competent effective approach. Then, and only then, will we be able to feel the joy of victory over the vanquished evil.

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CS0: 1800/481

SOCIAL ISSUES

RESTAURANTS WITHOUT ALCOHOL: INVENTIVE MEASURES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent L. Markova, Alma-Ata: "A Premature Invitation: Alma-Ata Public Catering Does not Rush to Reorganize in the Non-Alcoholic Menu Environment"]

[Text] It is the end of the work week. Ahead are two days off. We invite you to spend one of them with your family in a restaurant, bar or café. Just to sit casually for no special reason over a cup of coffee or tea and treat yourself to a little tasty ice cream or fruit cocktail, socializing with people you find interesting, enjoying the service, the coziness of the modern interior and cordial discussion...

It is the third month since the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "Strengthening the Battle Against Drunkenness and Measures for Overcoming It" took effect in the country. The sale of alcoholic beverages in Alma-Ata has been sharply curtailed, and locations and times for its sale have been determined. Alcohol has disappeared from public catering enterprises, with the exception of a few central restaurants. Now on the menu are fruit juices and drinks, ice cream and milk cocktails.

The new situation has had a beneficial effect on the overall mood of the workers of the capital of the republic. On the other hand, it has brought in not a few problems and concerns for trade and public catering workers. Sales turnover has fallen by almost half, or else even more, in places where "strong drinks" have left the counter. Today, overall, it is down more than half a million rubles among the Alma-Ata public catering enterprises. There is a danger that this number could grow considerably by the end of the year. With the arrival of autumn, and it is not far off, demand will drop for cold drinks and ice cream, the sale of which is organized in summer areas and which until now has compensated to a certain degree for the loss of sales. Consequently, the state plan is threatened. How and with what can this menace be averted?

This is not an easy task. The specialists of the public catering enterprises are solving it in various ways. Where they are vitally interested in the matter and don't sit with their hands folded, where they seek out new ways to organize the serving of the population, where they are developing a formulation of courses, drinks and confections, the results are obvious.

Drop into the "Meruyert" bar. "Meruyert" in Russian means "Pearl." The bar is not empty even though the wine and alcoholic cocktails have disappeared from the bar. They were replaced by an assortment of other drinks: juices, fruit and milk cocktails. Bartender Valeriy Vysotskiy prepares them masterfully right in front of you. Honey eggnog, a raspberry freeze, orange mousse, milk cocktails, eastern-style coffee. And the ice cream! The "Meruyert," "Belochka" and "Orckhovoye" brands, produced locally in automatic freezers, concede nothing by way of taste to those served in the first-class cafés of Moscow and Leningrad.

The décor itself in the "Meruyert" is inclined to pleasant relaxation by an unusual coziness and a distinctive exotic effect. You cross the threshold of the bar and at once it is as if you are rid of the outside world with its fuss and daily hubbub.

Bartender Valeriy Vysotskiy considers his profession a prestigious one, and he takes a creative attitude toward it.

"At first we lost our heads too and thought: now what will happen with the plan?" he shared his thoughts. "You yourself remember that the price of an alcoholic cocktail is not equal to a fruit or milk one. But there was no time to hesitate, we had to act. We consulted with the specialists of the rayon trust on how to best renovate our selection. We received recipes for new drinks and cocktails, approved by the city public catering administration, and set to familiarizing ourselves with them. We increased the selection of confections. We ourselves proposed several fruit desserts and received approval. We added mousses to the menu. We could have added a number of tasty courses, but special ingredients are needed for their preparation, and the public catering suppliers, as is well known, do not indulge in them."

Yes, that's how they got to work at the "Meruyert" bar. It's a different situation in the café located on the third floor of the same building and also bearing the name "Meruyert." It looks just as cozy: a spacious bright hall and comfortable modern furniture. The kitchen here is good and they have excellent master chefs and confectioners. But the hall is empty.

A curious detail. When the café opened, the Komsomol members of the Kalininskiy Rayon of Alma-Ata proposed to make it a youth café. Their request was granted. The café became popular, and interesting parties, theme nights and debates were held there, as well as a disco every Tuesday. There was no shortage of customers, and the sales plan went along fine. But as soon as alcoholic beverages were taken out of the café, the situation changed drastically. The popular youth functions ended, and the disco was no longer held. The musicians left the café--the accounting management considered it unprofitable to pay for their services.

Was it really only alcoholic beverages that was the stimulus for organizing the leisure of youths here? This question, of course, was addressed to the Kalininskiy Komsomol Raykom. But the workers of the café have one question: how to bring back the popularity of the "Meruyert"? Family dinners, tasty

and inexpensive, could be organized, the workers muse. There is a family dormitory right next to the café. Why not deliver the young wives from superfluous domestic concerns? One suggestion was more interesting than the others. Would it be worth it to turn the hall into a tea-room with Russian samovars bursting with heat? Honey-cakes, boubliks, rich cheesecakes, pies and pastries, fruit preserves and jams could be served with the tea. Would that people came here not only to have tea, but to listen to recordings of Russian folk songs and the verses of favorite poets. Pleasant gatherings could be organized here with jokes and humorous sayings, musical and literary quizzes and competitions.

Of course, it could be, and the sooner the better. But at whom are all these questions and suggestions directed? The public catering workers, it seems, wait for all of this to be taken up by someone "over there" or "up there."

A familiarity with the work of some public catering enterprises of Alma-Ata convinces one that many of them are not hurrying the fundamental reorganization in accordance with the demands of the times. It would seem that they do not break the routine, that alcohol is not missing from the menu. Others introduce nothing substantive. We got rid of the boozers, as they say, but we can't attract the decent public. The impression is created that, with the departure of alcohol, the workers of some cafés and restaurants have lost interest in their work. The customers' inquiries are different now, they must learn, understand, get a feel for them. And that is not easy to do in a half-somnolent state.

It is precisely that mood that reigns now in the "Zyldyz" café, located in the Park imeni 28 Guards-Panfilovtsy. Two wonderful halls are designed in the national character. They are intended for lovers of Kazakh cuisine. When liquor was on the menu, there was no shortage of selection of national dishes. Today, to us was suggested... beef Stroganov. It is true that there were boursaki and flatcakes with tea, but that was the only way to discern the local color in the menu. It is clear that such a selection does not fulfill the plan.

There was nothing except juices and fruit drinks behind the bar in the "Zyldyz." The coffee brewer was not operating, there was no mixer for beating cocktails and there was no freezer for making ice cream. It is brought in from the city dairy combine, and is served to customers only on the open upper veranda.

The premises and productive capabilities of the café fully allow the inclusion of a multitude of truly Kazakh dishes, hors-d'œuvres and salads on the menu. Customers could be treated to koumiss and shubat and it would be good to revive the shashlyk and give some thought to preparing national confections and eastern sweets. This would undoubtedly attract many of the residents and guests of the Kazakhstan capital and would give them an opportunity to evaluate the worth of Kazakh national cuisine. The other hall easily be turned into a Kazakh chaikhana, where customers could be served fresh aromatic tea with melted cream along with boursaki, straw pastries and other delicacies.

In the summer Alma-Ata abounds in melons, watermelons and grapes. But do you happen to see these generous gifts of nature in even one of the city's cafés?

The staff of the "Demalys" restaurant, located in the Cultural and Recreational Park imeni Gor'kiy, feels bored and lonely these days. Is it a paradox? In the summer a great quantity of park-goers gathers here, but there are only five or six people in the hall. The menu here is considerably broader than at the "Zyldyz," but the dishes are all refined and expensive. Beer "rescues" the sales turnover plan. It is placed on the table in pitchers. Such a quantity is quite sufficient to leave the café "tipsy" and to ruin the mood of the other people in the park.

However, that is enough facts. It is already clear that far from all of the public catering enterprises of Alma-Ata have reconciled themselves to working under the new conditions. In conversations with their workers, one had to hear out many complaints regarding the absence of this or the shortage of that. But who then will clear these "bottlenecks"? The public catering workers also expressed a good many new ideas about how the work should be organized nowadays. But behind these words was sensed the hope that all of this would be done for them by someone else. And the impression remains that that the public catering workers still hope that everything will return to just as it was before, to the habitual and placid fulfillment of the plan by the "fill 'er up" method, and that is why you don't have to think or seek out anything.

In this regard it can definitely be said: don't hope and don't wait. There will be no return to the past. One must learn to work in a new way. And the sooner, the better. For everyone. For the public catering workers themselves as well.

But until then, let the generous readers forgive us for the premature invitation to visit a restaurant or café...

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CS0: 1800/481

SOCIAL ISSUES

USSR MEASURES AGAINST DRUNKENNESS NOTED, PRAISED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by M. Arutyunov, candidate of legal sciences: "For a Sober Lifestyle Style: The Subject of One Political Day that Occurred on 19 July in the Republic"]

[Excerpts] Drunkenness and alcoholism bring great harm to our work and social life and to the health and well-being of the Soviet people. In 1984 per capita alcohol consumption was four times higher than the levels for 1940 and 1950. Per capita expenditures for alcoholic beverages exceed expenditures for bread, meat, milk and meat and dairy products taken together. The number of persons hospitalized with alcoholism and alcoholic psychoses is growing. The increase in drunkenness and alcoholism among women and adolescents is cause for concern.

Alcoholic beverages are being used in enterprises, organizations, institutions and education institutions, which often gives rise to a situation in which a lack of control and a lack of principle prevail. This leads to various types of worker exploitation, misappropriations and bribery.

Each year the country's economy suffers considerable losses because the unavoidable consequences of drunkenness include decreased labor productivity, absenteeism, injuries, fires and an increase in accidents at work.

Many crimes are committed by people who are drunk. Of those guilty of murder and of inflicting serious bodily harm two thirds were drunk; among hooligans 70-80 percent were found to be in a drunken condition. Every third death and every fourth person suffering trauma due to accidents on the road is the victim of the criminal negligence of a drunken driver. In our republic, the number of accidents resulting from these kinds of drivers is especially great in Tashauz and Chardzhou oblasts and in Ashkhabad. Eighty percent of car accidents are the fault of drunk drivers of private automobiles.

The use of alcohol leads to conflicts within the family and to divorce. About half of divorces and the actual dissolution of families occurs as a result of alcoholism in one of the spouses. In two-thirds of cases the wife sues for divorce. A frequent reason is that the husband drinks and has become impossible to live with.

Material losses from alcoholism, according to the calculations of specialists, exceed income from the sale of alcohol by a factor of 2-3.

It should be kept in mind that not only vodka and cognac but wine, champagne, beer and other alcoholic beverages, even in moderate doses, are harmful to man. In France and Italy, where as we know dry wines are primarily drunk, the percentage of alcoholics is very high. There are considerable numbers of persons afflicted with this evil ailment in our traditional wine-growing republics--Georgia and Moldavia.

This is why today our goal is not to acculturate individuals to "social drinking" but to completely eliminate alcohol from all spheres of activity. Totally intolerable are cases in which the means of mass information and some literary works, films and television programs advocate the idea of "cultural," moderate consumption of alcoholic beverages; rituals concerning drinking are presented in an attractive light.

In some places a placid, or sometimes a sympathetic and soft-hearted attitude, has developed toward drunks. At work, after a stint in a sobering-up station or after participating in some hooliganism, the drunk is treated with indifference or with empathy--things haven't gone well for the poor guy, they say.

The strength of the law and of public opinion is not utilized in full measure as concerns drunks in the Mary Administration of Exploratory Drilling, in Bayram-Aliyskiy Plant of Ceramic Articles, in Krasnovod TETs [Heat and Electric Power Plant], Tashauz Fish Plant, the Combine of Building Materials and Structures of the city of Bezmei, Kizyl-Arvatskiy PMK-199 [Mobile mechanized column] and others. As a result, individuals who once were in sobering-up stations and who remain unpunished continue to abuse alcohol and find themselves in these stations again.

The directive of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "On Strengthening the Struggle Against Drunkenness," foresees a well-founded increase in the severity of administrative and criminal punishments for drunkenness--increased fines and other sanctions for drinking or for appearing in a drunken condition in public places and at work, for driving while intoxicated, for involving minors in drinking and so forth.

Most importantly, the struggle against this social evil should not become a one-time campaign along the lines of "We carried it out and forgot about it."

We must utilize the full force of the law and of public opinion against drunks by investigating every case of alcohol consumption as an amoral, anti-social phenomenon.

A number of party documents as well as the classical Marxist-Leninist works point out that drunkenness and socialism are not compatible. In the program of the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks], passed in 1919 at the 8th congress, the elimination of alcoholism was included among the most important long-term social goals. A decisive struggle against drunkenness was

viewed as an important means of strengthening Soviet power and of developing the new society.

Turkmen workers, like all the Soviet people, accepted with great approval the measures of the party and government that are directed at eliminating drunkenness and alcoholism. At meetings that took place in labor collectives, in meetings, conferences, lectures and political information sessions, workers, kolkhoz farmers and the intelligentsia expressed their complete agreement with the approved documents.

In the republic we have quite a few labor collectives that have accumulated a certain amount of experience in dealing with drunkenness and alcoholism. A decisive struggle against drunkenness was announced long ago at the Krasnyy Molot Plant of Gas Apparatuses. Every case of drunkenness is given attention, is discussed at brigade meetings and at meetings of commissions on the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and is illuminated in wall newspapers.

Moral and material levers are utilized to counter alcohol abuse--persons are deprived of monetary rewards, of the right to acquire an apartment by order of priority, of passes to resorts-sanatoriums for treatment and of vacations during the summertime.

As concerns the struggle against drunkenness, the party organization and the plant's administration attach special significance to the way that leisure time is spent. All of this enabled the collective to eradicate cases of drinking at work and thereby to facilitate a decrease in losses of work time and an increase in labor productivity.

In Nebit-Dagskiy Order of the Labor Red Banner Administration of Drilling Operations, a council on prevention and treatment of first violations has been in operation for several years now. Similar councils exist in other subdivisions of the administration. One of the main tasks of these councils, as they see it, is the decisive struggle against drunkenness both at work and at home.

In the enterprise there is a substance abuse clinic where individuals who are prone to alcohol abuse may receive treatment. The work that is being carried out has a positive effect on the fulfillment of the enterprise's production plans. According to the results for the fourth quarter of 1984 and the first quarter of 1985, the administrative collective was recognized as the best among the drilling enterprises within the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and was awarded the transitional Red Banner.

The effectiveness of the work in support of a sober lifestyle will be even greater if deputies, the corresponding committees in executive committees of local soviets, legal organs, the means of mass information, the komsomol and trade unions participate more actively and precisely. Ideological-educational and clarification work carried out by workers of ideological institutions, health organs, the means of mass information and members of creative unions acquires special significance here.

We must more boldly break the existing ritual of "hospitality" with its abundant intoxicants at family and other celebrations. Weddings, anniversaries, birthdays, and farewell parties for army inductees, when free of intoxicants, will become festive and bright celebrations.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee notes the necessity of organizing the leisure time of workers, especially of young people, of facilitating the wise use of free time and of developing club networks according to interests, including clubs at places of residence. In connection with this we must provide all kinds of incentives for organizing non-alcoholic get-togethers in sobriety clubs.

Trade and public nutrition play an important role in the general struggle against drunkenness and in the confirmation of a healthy lifestyle. In the republic the order for trade in spirits has been examined everywhere and the number of shops and other enterprises which have permission to sell alcohol have been closed. It is very important that the trade organization and party, soviet, trade union and legal rights organs establish effective and constant control over adherence to laws and to imposed limits. On the other hand, we would like to see more trade points where it is possible to drink refreshing liquids, juices, and non-alcoholic cocktails, to sit down with a cup of tea or coffee or to treat a child to ice cream.

In other words, extensive and serious work remains to be done to make our everyday life more healthy and to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism from it.

Sobriety must become an integral feature, a consciously adhered-to norm in the life of every Soviet individual.

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CSO: 1830/851

SOCIAL ISSUES

USSR TEMPERANCE SOCIETY INAUGURAL MEETING HELD

PM301439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To Establish a Sober Way of Life"]

[Excerpts] The ranks of champions of the establishment of a sober way of life in the country are swelling day by day. The All-Union Voluntary Society for Struggle for Sobriety is called upon to provide active help in the development of the antialcohol movement and make it truly a movement of the whole people. The Society's constituent conference was held 25 September at the House of the Union's Hall of Columns.

The presidium consisted of M. V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, G. P. Razumovskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work section; V. G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; P. P. Shirinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section; V. M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers; leaders of several ministries, departments, and public organizations; front-rankers in production and agriculture; and representatives of the intelligentsia.

Academician Yu. A. Ovchinnikov, chairman of the Society's Organizing Committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report on the tasks of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Struggle for Sobriety in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism.

It was emphasized at the conference that the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism constitute a militant program of action in the entire work to affirm a sober way of life. They graphically embody Lenin's idea of reliance on the initiative, creativity, and energy of the people's masses in resolving the most topical problems and questions of social development.

Antialcohol work has been launched on a broad front in the country. Labor collectives, Communists, the public, women, veterans, the Komsomol, and Soviet youth are all playing an active part in it. People have become implacable toward drunkenness. This has resulted in an improvement of the

moral climate in society, in production, and in the family, the strengthening of discipline and organization and better order in urban and rural streets and plant shops.

Antialcohol propaganda has become more assertive and more effective use is being made of antialcohol legislation, administrative law measures, and economic and public influence of violators both within labor collectives and in places of residence. The use of the Law on Labor Collectives and the codes of enterprise workers' honor for this purpose has been noticeably stepped up. In parallel with the reduced sales of wine and liquor products, there has been an increase in the sales of basic foodstuffs and consumer goods and in the production of nonalcoholic beverages and juices. The party and the state are implementing major measures to boost the output of mass consumer goods and expand the services sphere. The atmosphere in young people's hostels, sanatoriums, tourist centers, and people's mass leisure centers is being cleaned up. The public organizers of mass cultural, physical culture, and sports work on trade union and Komsomol committees and house management committees and members of the aktivs of people's voluntary detachments and centers for the maintenance of public order have joined in the struggle for a sober way of life and for organizing the working people's meaningful leisure.

At the same time, the report and other speeches stressed that the struggle for sobriety has only just been launched on its way, and prolonger and painstaking work still has to be done to extirpate alcoholism and its consequences. Even though the resolute measures being taken have already produced tangible results, there are no grounds for complacency. While the overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens ardently approve the measures being implemented, a certain part of the population from among those addicted to alcoholic drinks is still expecting leniency. On behalf of millions of Soviet people, the conference participants firmly declared that such feelings will find no support. There was ardent approval for the party's firm resolve not to deviate from the set course and to do everything for its successful implementation.

It was noted at the conference that the All-Union Voluntary Society for Struggle for Sobriety is called upon, together with soviet and economic organs, the trade unions, and the Komsomol, to actively help the party in resolving a problem of enormous sociopolitical importance. The society must become an organization of implacable enthusiasts, models of abstinence from the drug of alcohol who set an example of active struggle for sobriety. The nucleus and basis of the future society and its local organizations will consist primarily of front-ranking representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry capable of leading others by means of personal example of sobriety and active struggle for a healthy way of life. They are called upon -- with their daily purposeful struggle for sobriety and explanatory work -- to mobilize the broad masses of Soviet people to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism and establish a sober way of life everywhere.

Persistent work will be needed to rally the champions of an abstinent way of life, to shape within them the desire and mainly the ability to wage practical struggle for every person inclined to use alcohol, and to make them feel personally responsible for the overcoming of drunkenness among members of their labor and study collectives, in housing districts and in workers' settlements and hostels. The aktiv's work must be constantly geared to struggle against specific carriers of the evil -- drunkards, moonshiners, and speculators. The party demands that matters be organized in such a way that people can see and profoundly understand: There will be no concessions or slackening of efforts at all on these issues, and the entire work is being done for the sake of each soviet citizen and of society as a whole.

The society is launching its activity under the favorable conditions of a mood of universal resolve to put an end to drunkenness and alcoholism, and it is not being set up in a vacuum. It enjoys the backing of the experience in the combat of alcoholism accumulated in many republics, krays, and oblasts, and everything valuable in this experience must be definitely utilized.

It was emphasized that success in the struggle against drunkenness is directly dependent on the state of affairs, discipline, and order in labor collectives, the creation of a healthy mental and moral atmosphere within them, the inevitability of collective evaluation and condemnation of any negative behavior, and the uncompromising opposition to the view, prevalent here and there, that drunkenness is an inevitable and insuperable phenomenon. The creation of such implacable and militant mood and the swiftest extirpation of all instances of drinking bouts on the job production or reporting for work in an unsober state constitute a most responsible task, primarily a task of the Society's primary organizations. They must establish a public mood in the collectives which would render impossible any tolerance toward drunkards.

One of the new society's important tasks concerns its organizations' participation in improving the everyday life of Soviet people and paying more attention to the so-called low-income families. Considerable attention here must be given to individual preventive work by aktiv members. Conversations, consultations, and frank and convincing replies to topical questions, coupled with thoroughly argued explanations of the ruinous effects of alcohol consumption will help to achieve a turnabout in people's mentality and behavior and the widespread introduction of new alcohol-free traditions and customs in life. It was said at the conference that it is necessary to ensure that entire families, villages, workers settlements, and cities struggle for a sober way of life.

The experience accumulated in the Azerbaijan SSR shows what can be achieved by using the public's initiative and enthusiasm. By pooling the efforts of commissions to combat drunkenness, councils for the prevention of law-breaking, sobriety clubs, and house management committee aktivs, people there have established an entire network of alcohol-free zones with

leisure and amusement centers and alcohol-free trade. Street chess clubs, games clubs, and cosy tea and coffee houses have appeared in their dozens.

It is the duty of the society's members to participate actively in antialcohol propaganda and preventive work in labor collectives, schools, vocational and technical colleges, other education establishments, and places of residence. The effectiveness of mass explanatory and propaganda work will increase as it recruits more and more widely the forces of scientific and academic institutions, national education organs, health education and medical centers, visual agitation media, the press, radio, television, the movies, and the theater.

A particular role in organizing assertive verbal and printed antialcohol propaganda and the antialcohol education of the people's masses has been assigned to the All-Union Society's Central Council and its republican, kray, and oblast councils. They have to cooperate widely on these matters with the Znanye Society's organizations, the people's universities' councils, the organizations of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the State Committee for Cinematography, and the creative unions, and must make active use of the targeted publication of posters, pamphlets, and brochures and of touring exhibitions.

One of the Society's most important tasks, the conference participants noted, is to help boost the efficiency of public monitoring of the observance of legislation concerning the overcoming of drunkenness and alcoholism and of the execution of decisions made to regularize the sale of wine and liquor products.

The Society's members must provide active help in the effective implementation of administrative law and other legal measures aimed at shaping a sober and healthy way of life among the population and maintaining order and organization, give daily assistance to commissions to combat drunkenness, and submit to the appropriate state and public organs proposals for bringing to account those guilty of violating the antialcohol laws.

It is planned to publish a journal entitled TREZVOST I KULTURA [Sobriety and Culture]. It will be meant for a mass readership and must become a sound adviser and guide to people in organizing a healthy everyday life and interesting leisure and in introducing alcohol-free ceremonial rituals.

The constituent conference approved the Rules of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Struggle for Sobriety and elected its Central Council and Central Auditing Commission.

The conference participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the All-Union Society will make a fitting contribution to the struggle for the establishment of a sober way of life and to the solution of the large and responsible socioeconomic tasks facing the country.

The first session of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Struggle for Sobriety Central Council was held on the same day, and it elected the Central Council Board. Academician Yu. A. Ovchinnikov was elected its chairman.

SOCIAL ISSUES

ANTIDRINK ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM230900 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Assert a Sober Way of Life"]

[Text] The first session of the organizing committee of the Moscow city organization of the All-Union Voluntary Society of Struggle for Sobriety was held 12 September. Questions connected with the creation of the society, the main directions of its activity, and the preparations for the city founding conference were examined.

The session was addressed by G. V. Morozov, chairman of the organizing committee and academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

The society's most important task is to mount active preventive antialcohol work in Moscow City. It will build all its activity on the basis of the creative initiative of the society's members, in close contact with trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations, state organs, labor collectives, creative unions, scientific establishments, and health care, public education, physical culture, and sports organizations.

The speakers at the session -- A. V. Bryksin, engineer at the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Locomotive Depot; A. M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; N. N. Shcherbakova, weaver at the "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" Cotton Combine; L. Yu. Turova, secretary of Moscow City Trade Union Council; E. S. Drozdov, the city's chief narcotics expert, and other comrades -- emphasized that it is necessary to impart a truly mass nature to this work and to create in every labor collective an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkenness and all violations of labor discipline and order. The society must become a reliable assistant to the city party organization in overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, introducing new socialist rites into everyday life, and asserting the norms of communist morality and conduct.

L. V. Petrov, chairman of Moscow City Trade Union Council, and N. S. Chernykh, first deputy chairman of the organizing committee of the All-Union Voluntary Society of Struggle for Sobriety, participated in the session's work.

SOCIAL ISSUES

VILLAGE GATHERINGS HELD ON COMBATING DRUNKENNESS

LD221939 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Village gatherings on the struggle against drunkenness have been held in the Malaya Purga Rayon of Udmurtiya. The rayon militia has today yet another, quite unusual concern: the handing-in of scrap metal. Everything you see here is home-made, crafted by inventive village craftsmen, who even made smoke-free electric moonshine stills on the sly. [Video shows heap of buckets and battered stills, pipes and hoops, milk churn opened and shown to camera to reveal electric element in the bottom]

These were handed in, and are being brought in voluntarily now: 1,160 of the most intricate constructions have already been gathered in the militia depot. Local public organizations and the law and order organs did not carry out operations to remove them, but conducted conversations and heart-to-heart talks. The force of conviction was then backed up by the force of the decisions of the village gatherings, which took place in almost all the rayon's settlements. [Video shows man bringing in barrel still]

Here is the result: The present harvest in the rayon has proceeded peacefully, without any extraordinary events, which cannot be said of past years, when machines went wrong because of drunken combine operators, tractor drivers, drivers, and operators. Of course, it was first and foremost the harvest toil that suffered from all this. The desired-for peace, agreement, calm, and full pay have returned to village families where things were not going happily. [Video shows combines operating in fields]

Now, when the first results of the struggle against drunkenness are being summed up, a principled discussion is under way at village gatherings. On their own initiative, harsh decisions are being made here. In [Agrazhbigr], the village gathering asked the rayon executive committee to stop sales of intoxicating liquor in their village. Instead of liquor, fruit, melons, fruit juices, jams and preserves have already appeared in the village shops. Sobriety, it is said at the [word indistinct] gatherings, will become usual norm of life. [Video shows village gathering, addressed by woman, fruits and juices on counter]

SOCIAL ISSUES

FILLING GAP LEFT BY LOWERED ALCOHOL TRADE

Milk Bar Replaces Alcohol Bar

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent V. Drozd: "To Any Taste. Sobriety -- A Norm of Life".

[Text] Lvov--Under circumstances of a decisive struggle for a sober way of life, the consumption of alcoholic beverages has perceptibly been reduced in Lvov. Receipts from their sale declined by half a million rubles in June. But, in public catering alone, it was possible to increase turnover by this same amount by expanding the selection of dishes and by wide sale of juices, ice cream and confectionary products.

What was it like earlier? If it was a bar, then it necessarily had a counter with a showcase displaying an impressive selection of bottles containing strong drinks. Now, in the bright, cozy rooms of a bar on Copernicus Street, there is neither a counter nor a bartender. Visitors are served by pleasant girls who sincerely want to satisfy the taste of the customers. The menu contains vegetable and fruit salads, dairy dishes, various flavors of ice cream and a fairly large selection of fruit drinks and juices.

This bar is a dairy bar. Older residents remember that they opened it at the location of the former sea food cafe Neptun. Formerly, lovers of drink gathered here. Six years ago, workers of the oblast public catering administration gave the bar a new orientation. M. Timchishina was named production supervisor. A collective was selected consisting of Komsomol young people devoted to their work and inexhaustibly imaginative. They included the most varied and delicious items in the menu. And they found customers. They never found themselves "without a plan" here. And during only four years of the current five-year plan, they have earned more than a million rubles.

"Are there complaints"

"Rarely, but it happens", M. Timchishina admits with embarrassment. "Now and then we run into unscrupulous suppliers or, well, here's an example:

A cake named "Mishka", invented by the girls, put them to a great deal of trouble. The people of Lvov quickly developed a taste for it. And complaints

began to pour in: You aren't baking enough of them. We would be glad to make more, but the possibilities of our kitchen are limited. We found a way out of this situation: Now we divide the cake into portions. Everyone can satisfy his sweet tooth."

Many public catering enterprises which have stopped selling strong drinks to their customers are studying and making use of the experience of the bar on Copernicus Street.

Of the dishes being sold in the Molocharnya cafe, converted from the former Pervomayskiy restaurant, habitués have a preference for the dumplings. Located in the busiest spot in the city, the Molocharnya had a more difficult time than others in changing its direction. The previous customers had firmly established themselves there and didn't consider a meal to be one without alcohol. Now, everything is different here. So it is also at the locally famous Vezh, which was established in a secluded corner of Stryyskiy Park. In its day, this restaurant was opened with pomp. And it was intended for fanciers of dubious exotica.

"We are glad", advises the administrator of the Vezha cafe V. Zemlyanko, "that we no longer attract the former regulars here. Our present visitors are young people, students. They have other needs. And we subordinate the selection of dishes on the menu to their tastes. They are inexpensive but the choice is broad."

The deputy chief of the oblast public catering administration V. Lyalka says:

"We think that the main task of restructuring lies in reviving the former glory of national cuisine and in making cafes, restaurants and bars comfortable and accessible to everyone. We want the widest range of people to come to them, hopefully along with their families."

Vera Fedorovna is enthusiastic about her work. She started out as a cook, then was head of the city's most popular restaurant, the Vysokiy Zamok. It was namely here that people preferred to celebrate weddings and other family occasions. The restaurant was also renowned for its kitchen and the quality of its service. Now she and the other directors of Lvov public catering face the task of completing what has been started, of making every cafe, bar and restaurant attractive and distinctive.

Within the public catering administration they have studied the best results that have been achieved in other cities in the country. They are applying what they discover and are themselves seeking new approaches in service. There are already about 20 dairy, health and desert bars and cafes in the city, whose menus contain a rich selection of salads, juices, fruit and milk cocktails and pastries.

Production of manufactures helps to expand the assortment of dishes. Pastries, omlets and cakes that come off the production lines of factories producing semi-prepared products enjoy unchanged demand. However, problems have also turned up. Public catering is seriously short of small-clearance production lines,

machines for whipping cream and molds and appliances for making confectionary products.

A guest book lies right next to the vestibule entrance of the Molocharnya. It contains many signatures and they are varied. Guests from Ulyanovsk and Leningrad thank the workers of the cafe for the tasty dishes. In their assessments, citizens of Lvov are more severe. A group of employees of a scientific research institute went away dissatisfied: Service was careless and not all of the dishes listed on the menu were available.

But most of all the wish is expressed that such cafes will be opened in various parts of the city and not only in the center.

"We understand that everything that has been done is only the first step", says the first secretary of the party gorkow, B, Sejretaryuk, sharing his thoughts. "It is necessary to permit those sprouts which have already come up to take firm root and to transplant them throughout the entire city. And of course to improve public catering at enterprises and construction sites, institutions, institutes of higher education, technical colleges and schools."

Fruit Juice Prices Reduced 23 Percent

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] In the course of carrying out measures developed for intensifying the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism, and also of expanding the production and popular consumption of fruit juices, the USSR State Committee for Prices has reduced retail prices for fruit juices by an average of 23 percent beginning on 15 August 1985. In this connection, retail prices for natural apple juice were reduced from 90 to 60 kopecks and for grape juice from one ruble 10 kopecks to 85 kopecks per liter. Prices were lowered for plum, tangerine, pomegranate and several other juices.

At the same time, retail prices for baking yeast were increased to 30 kopecks per 100 gramm package.

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CSO: 1800/439

SOCIAL ISSUES

FAVORITISM AT KASSR MEDICAL INSTITUTE SCORED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian, 11 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Ye. Mekhayev, staff member of regional newspaper INDUSTRIALNAYA KARAGANDA and N. Nikolayev, unofficial reporter of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA: "Patronage-What Determined the Duty Assignments of Karaganda Medical Institute Graduates"]

[Text] How often have we looked over the list of students graduating this year from the Karaganda State Medical Institute. The list is short compared to the total. Almost 850 people have been awarded a doctor's diploma. After a one-year internship more than half of them will start working in rural hospitals. Their civic as well as medical duty calls them to go to remote areas of Central Kazakhstan, to Turgay, Kustanay, Chemkent, Dzhambul and other oblasts. On the eve before the day of graduation a solemn ceremony was held in the Miners' Palace of Culture in which the graduates took the oath of the Soviet doctor.

Those taking the oath included graduates whose names were singled out in the school: R. Aushev, M. Nanchikeyeva, V. Breydo, L. Varnavitskaya, M. Bulanov, L. Chamayeva, L. Manayenkova, G. Toksanbayeva, Zh. Kapasov, N. Shpakovskaya-Klimova and others. Instructors and students know them on the basis of the offices their parents hold: the son of the dean of the Medical Department; party committee secretary's daughter; sons and daughters of an instructor, institute office chief, department chief of the Kazakh Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, chief of the regional pharmaceutical administration, department chief of a large medical institution, director of a substantial construction trust....The list of names of the parents alone creates the impression of an official staff rather than a list of students graduating from an institution of higher learning.

In the middle of May, a little more than one month after the graduates were assigned for duty by the state committee, the institute scientific council made the decision to retain almost all of them at or near the institute as most gifted, promising and worthy. R. Aushev, son of the dean of the Medical Department, was assigned to special graduate study in Moscow even without serving of internship. Alma-Ata was designated as the destination of Zh. Kapasov, most likely to bolster public health in that capital city; after completing the assignment he will have great difficulty passing the state examinations.

Children are not responsible for their parents' actions. However, a person at the age of social maturity--and a higher educational institution graduate is assumed to be at that age--should have an understanding of what is good and what is bad. It is not only bad but unethical to take advantage of the trimmings which fall off the parents' work table. In the institute it is known that the graduate study of R. Aushev would not be possible without the efforts of papa the dean. All the more since he has not been observed to possess any particular flair for scientific work. Incidentally, somewhat earlier the dean's sister left the halls of the Karaganda Medical Institute for Moscow, and later his niece remained close by for work.

Lack of ethics is at least as dangerous as an infectious disease. Contact with it poisons the mind. This is when man behaves in a manner which is far removed from once-held beautiful aspirations and becomes deaf to the call of the heart, to civic duty.

I. Tashev graduated from the institute with honors.

"I think that we are needed more in the more remote corners of our republic, in rural district hospitals," he appealed to his classmates. "They are waiting for us there. Working in the villages will enable us to mature more rapidly as persons and feel in a practical manner the great degree of responsibility for the fate of people who entrust us with their health and who believe in us. When a person believes in you, you cannot disappoint him."

I. Tashev will not be seen in any remote corner not only of the republic, but also of Chemkent Oblast, whence he came to Karaganda to attend the institute. That is where he really is needed, since there is an acute shortage of physicians in the oblast. I. Tashev, following the example of the others, remains in Karaganda, at the institute.

"I will go to the village, to Tokarevka," stated N. Anakina, also an honors student, when the graduates were being assigned. "I know that it will not be easy, but that which is difficult to obtain is all the more valuable."

"We should follow the example of persons such as I. Tashev, N. Anakina, M. Bulanov and V. Breydo," Medical Department assistant dean M. Turgunov appealed to the graduates.

It is possible that N. Anakina's aspiration of going to work in the village was sincere. However, even she is included in the list of those remaining at the institute.

Remaining with their parents are the daughter of institute party committee secretary L. Nanchikeyev, the second doctor son of instructor V. Breydo, the second daughter of regional pharmaceutical administration chief K. Toksanbayev, and the daughter of office chief A. Klokova. But how can we name them all: there are about twenty persons in one graduating class alone. As in previous years, after completing their internship how many will not go to even such towns as Temirtau, Shakhtinsk and Abay, which are close to the regional center?

"Increasingly stringent demands are being made of physicians, relative to professional and ethical qualities," said M. Turgunov. "Preparing students for this noble and selfless labor is a great responsibility and a source of great happiness."

Are certain persons in the Karaganda Medical Institute denying themselves great happiness by depriving sons and daughters and the children of relatives, friends and acquaintances of the possibility of devoting themselves to noble and selfless work? Or were the words of the assistant dean meant only for the press?

Some kinds of conflict are unavoidable in the duty assignment of young specialists. The rector's office, party committee and social organizations should be interested in avoiding conflicts. However, in the Karaganda Medical Institute, as reflected in the present assignment of graduates, the state committee members themselves contributed to deterioration of the situation. This was to be expected: privileges were meted out to graduates on the basis of kinship and acquaintanceship, a practice repeated year after year. However, the manifestations of unscrupulousness have not been stopped either by the rector's office or the party committee. Unfortunately, this is true not only in assignment of young specialists.

Two years ago the Lenin Raykom Bureau of the city of Karaganda noted that the higher education school code was being violated often in the medical institute. One year ago the Karaganda Party Gorkom Bureau presented secretary L. Nanchikeyev with a severe reprimand and corresponding notation in his personnel record for unsatisfactory education of scientific teaching personnel, failure to take steps to normalize the situation in the group, irregularities in procedure and time periods for examining complaints of colleagues and absence of general evaluation of the dean's office and the party committee. Finally, in the beginning of this year a new staff was appointed for the institute dean's office, with N. Khlopov placed in charge.

It would appear that the actions taken were severe. There was no alternative, since it was a case of a psychologically poor situation breeding low morale, formation of cliques with opposing interests, favoritism and neglect in educational work among students. It is difficult to believe that the republic Ministry of Public Health was unaware of the situation in the institute. Nevertheless, much of what happened was ignored. Sometimes the violations were even sanctioned.

In the beginning of July of last year MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA announced a competition for filling the vacant position of Biology Department head at the Karaganda Medical Institute. The competition was not held, however. Two weeks after the competition time limit ran out the institute received a letter signed by Republic Deputy Minister of Public Health Zh. Sh. Isaliyev. Its contents were as follows: "Considering the conclusion reached by the Council of Experts of the USSR High Degree Commission for Biological Sciences, which recommends that Comrade Ye. B. Dyusembayev be permitted to defend his dissertation for a doctorate, and the intercession of the party committee secretary of the Karaganda Medical Institute, the Ministry of Public Health of

the Kazakh SSR permits re-electing Comrade Ye. B. Dyusembayev to a third term as Biology Department head of the Karaganda State Medical Institute.

The deputy minister should be fully aware that in such cases intercessions are an activity of the dean's office, not of the party committee secretary personally. It should also be realized that unwritten dissertations cannot be defended. Ye. B. Dyusembayev has not yet been subjected to preliminary defense of his dissertation. The Council of Experts of the High Degree Commission did not reach any conclusions relative to the dissertation; it merely recommended where the candidate can defend his work. Confusion was obviously introduced by party committee secretary of the Karaganda Medical Institute L. Nanchikeyev. However, regardless of what happened there, the deputy minister gave his permission to violate the higher education school code one more. This undermines at once the authority of decisions made by the rayon and municipal party committees.

Is that not why selection of docents and department heads in the Karaganda Medical Institute is often carried out in a formal manner and the principle of the secret ballot violated? Is that not why director of the Kazakh Research Institute for Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Professor and Doctor of Sciences B. Altynbekov, working at the institute among other employments for ten years has not justified even the half-salaries which he receives? In the ten years he has not prepared a single candidate of sciences; during the academic year he does not even work the prescribed number of hours....

For a long time the Karaganda State Medical Institute was counted among the best institutions of higher learning of the public health system.

CSO: 1830/836

SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEK WEDDING COSTS 14,000 RUBLES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 19 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Saodat Shamsiyeva (member of the USSR Journalists Union) titled "Spring of Mother's Love." The article is a condemnation of the high cost of weddings, especially the kalym [bride price] paid by the groom's family. Much of Shamsiyeva's article is devoted to showing that kalym, which is considered by some to represent "sut puli" [money for milk with which the mother nourished her baby daughter] is an offensive practice. Shamsiyeva cites a letter from a second-year student at Nukus Industrial Tekhnikum who writes that his family spent between 13,000 and 14,000 rubles for his wedding. This included 7,000 rubles paid the bride's father, 3,000 rubles for wedding clothing gifts for the bride, and 3,000 rubles for gifts to relatives.

UZBEKS HIT TRANSPORT OF PRODUCE OUTSIDE REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by U. Rahimov, Uzbek SSR deputy minister of internal affairs, entitled "Fugitives and Their Protectors" in which he discusses a number of cases of the illegal transport of agricultural produce for sale outside the republic using state vehicles. Investigations have proved that leaders of numerous enterprises subordinate to the republic Ministry of Motor Transport are not only permitting such illegal use of their vehicles, but providing drivers with the necessary documents. In many cases these vehicles have been modified with larger gas tanks and heavier axles to permit the hauling of large loads. This year alone 18 of its drivers have been arrested for transporting produce outside the republic. At a June 1985 session the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro directed the attention of ministries and agencies to correcting this problem. However, the practice not only continues, but in June alone 137 cases were noted by state vehicle inspectors. Such transport has the additional negative result of making various fruits and vegetables more expensive and in short supply in republic markets. In accordance with the directives of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee internal affairs organs will take every measure, including the criminal prosecution of leaders of transport enterprises, to eliminate this illegal use of state motor transport completely.

UZBEK HIGHER, SECONDARY SPECIALIZED EDUCATION BLASTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 18 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word lead editorial entitled "We Must Increase Attention To Training Specialists" which criticizes the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and calls for major changes in the training of specialists. The educational system is turning out workers and technical engineers with inadequate skills who cannot make productive use of the latest automated lines, robots, and numerical controlled machines, and whose ideological and political education is weak. Obviously, the quality of teaching of social and specialized sciences is low and the atmosphere is lax at VUZ's. Sociological research shows, for example, that the present level of social science teaching at Tashkent State University and Polytechnical Institute does not satisfy more than half the students. Moreover, many VUZ's and tekhnikums proceed under outdated work plans. Such factors affect the quality of education. In the last 3 years the number of students receiving a grade of "3" increased 5 percent, which means 20 percent of the students received a "3." Admission standards are low. Last year 8,500 students dropped out or remained behind, and 5 percent of those completing VUZ's and 33 percent of those completing tekhnikums did not get jobs. At a time when the national economy needs workers who can keep pace with scientific and technological progress such negative phenomena constitute a major flaw in the educational system. Administrative, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must strive to eliminate all manifestations among students of sloth, violations of public order, consumerism, and philistinism.

VUZ's and tekhnikums must take more effective steps to improve the selection, placement, and education of pedagogical cadres. Candidates of science occupy seven out of every nine positions which require doctors of science. Vacant professorial and teaching posts are not always filled on a competitive basis. Few women are in leadership positions at VUZ's. Harmful practices like nepotism and compatriotism play a negative role in admitting students, transferring them from one department to another, and selecting and placing cadres. Such cases are rampant at Tashkent and Samarkand State Universities and Tashkent Economics Institute. The ministry collegium is not taking effective steps to eradicate such ills as self-interest and bribery found among students. In the last 2 years various teachers at higher and secondary specialized schools in Bukhara, Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana, and Guzar have been criminally prosecuted for immoral conduct.

Graduate studies remain a critical area. Only 7 percent of aspirants in the republic have defended their dissertations on schedule in this 5-year plan. In recent years children of teachers of VUZ's have been given preference in admissions at Tashkent State University, Polytechnical and Economics Institutes, and Samarkand Architectural Construction Institute. The time has come to curb this unacceptable trend, and rigidly implement a policy of admitting talented youth from workers and farmer families into graduate studies.

Universities, institutes, and tekhnikums have failed to meet their plans for training specialists in a number of areas. For example, in 1984 the plan for training cadres in 32 specialties collapsed. Nukus State University ignored

requirements and admitted 25 people into journalism, and more than provided for in the plan into architecture and history.

Despite such shortcomings the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education has not changed its work style and methods nor reduced its bureaucratic excesses. The ministry party organization is tolerant of these shortcomings. At a recent session the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro sharply criticized the ministry's work style and assigned it the task of rebuilding its work and establishing strict order and discipline at schools.

UZBEK HEALTH MINISTER SURVEYS DEVELOPMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 16 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by A. Khudaybergenov, Uzbek SSR minister of health, entitled "The Nation's Health Is the Country's Wealth" in which he surveys developments in the health care field in conjunction with Medical Workers Day. Today, a broad sector of treatment, prevention, sanitation, and epidemiology establishments has been formed in the republic. Nearly 2,700 polyclinics and dispensaries, over 6,200 surgery and obstetrics stations, and 1,850 pharmacies serve the public. Specialized fields of medicine are growing. Special attention is paid to health care for mothers and children. In the 11th Five-Year Plan one-third of health allocations, or 900 million rubles, was spent on this area. Presently, there are over 1,200 children's consultation and polyclinics and 90 children's hospitals. Children's stomatology polyclinics serve urban populations and mobile stomatology polyclinics serve rural areas. The position of special medical nurse has been introduced at polyclinics and dispensaries to carry out preventive work among children. The number of mother and child hospitals has grown, and women's consultation clinics and maternity wards are being outfitted with the latest equipment.

More than half the republic population lives in rural areas. Much work must be done to improve their medical and sanitary conditions. Although the volume of rural services lags considerably behind that of cities there are still over 55,000 physicians and 160,000 midlevel medical workers serving the rural population. Last year the number of hospital beds increased by 8,000 and the number of doctors by 4,000. Presently, there are 32 doctors and 90 medical workers per 10,000 population.

Health care must be elevated to the level of demands of developed socialism. Improvements must be made in the training of medical cadres and in therapeutic, pediatric, and emergency services. Unfortunately, some medical and pharmaceutical workers behave contrary to their professional obligations and violate medical ethics and communist moral standards. This is the consequence of neglect of ideological education work. A merciless fight must be waged against medical workers who are callous toward the suffering of patients, view their profession with indifference, and practice self-interest.

WRITERS DENOUNCE DRUNKENNESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 21 June 1985 carries on page 8 a 1,600-word article by Tohir Malik entitled "This Is the Work of All" in which he criticizes the easy availability of alcohol and the popularization of drinking by artists. He recalls the attempt to curb drunkenness 14 years ago, when various teahouses were closed and sale of vodka and cognac was forbidden around industrial enterprises. However, soon liquor was being served in tea cups, and ways were found to get around restrictions. Trade and dining facilities closed their eyes to violations in order to meet their plans. However, it is not fair to blame trade organizations for widespread drinking. Trade organizations should not be required to meet their plans for sale of vodka and cognac. Malik castigates members of the intelligentsia who promote drinking at banquets and also doctors who drink, despite the harmful effects of alcohol. He considers artists and writers especially culpable for portraying heroes drinking on all occasions, whether sad or glad, and feels that the elimination of such episodes would not detract from the effectiveness of these works but would lessen their negative influence on the younger generation. Finally, Malik suggests that the same strict measures taken against drug addiction could be effective against drunkards.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 28 June 1985 carries on pages 5 and 8 a 2,400-word article by Otkir Hoshimov entitled "A Drink of Tragedy" in which he recalls the promotion of vodka as a source of state revenue under Ivan the Terrible and its subsequent spread. He considers alcoholism to rank with heart disease and cancer as the most terrible illnesses in the world, and identifies it as a spiritual malady, or madness. The alcoholic destroys himself, depletes his family's resources, is a financial burden to the state, increases the risks of fatal traffic accidents, and contributes to the birth of physically or mentally handicapped children. Hoshimov urges readers to come to their senses and realize that alcohol is their worst enemy.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR UZBEK COOP OFFICIAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word report from UzTAG entitled "At the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court" which states that the collegium of the criminal court of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court reviewed the case of former chairman of the Romitan Rayon Consumer Society Usmon Aslonov. It determined that Aslonov regularly received bribes from people subordinate to him, stole especially large sums from the coop, engaged in speculation, and violated currency regulations. With illegally gained money he bought gold bars, coins, and other precious items. In consideration of the gravity of his crimes, the volume of harm to the state, and the danger he poses to society, the court sentenced Aslonov to the highest penalty--death. His property was confiscated. Other individuals involved in these crimes were sentenced to prison terms of varying lengths. The court rendered a special decision to Uzbek-Birlashuv [Union of Consumer Societies] aimed at eliminating the causes and circumstances that made it possible for Aslonov to commit these crimes.

LOSS OF FEMININITY ATTRIBUTED TO HEAVY LABOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 21 June 1985 carries on page 5 a 1,500-word article by Sa"dulla Siyoyev entitled "The Price of Femininity" in which he suggests that the current discussion among men of the reasons for the increasing loss of femininity among women is inappropriate and illogical. Women can only work so much before their physical condition and "femininity" begin to deteriorate. Women work the same 8-hour shifts as their husbands, do the shopping, prepare dinner, wash clothes, clean the house, tend to children, and then drop into bed to face the same two-shift workday tomorrow. On farms women drive heavy machinery that racks their senses and bodies, and also take care of their families. Women are also doing arduous jobs in industry, transportation, and elsewhere. Siyoyev believes that women should do women's work, and men should do men's work, because heavy physical labor is too much for the constitution of the female organism and destroys them in their prime.

UZBEKISTAN SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION LAGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 3 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word article under the heading "At the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education." The article reports on a meeting of the board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education which examined preparations for the upcoming school year. The meeting noted that on the whole, preparations for the upcoming year were being made very slowly, on a low level, and without taking account of the results of the past year. "In the course of the first 5 months of 1985, schools with places for only 13,574 pupils were built in the republic with funds from local soviets and ministries and offices (12 percent of the yearly plan); and schools with places for only 3,936 pupils (14.5 percent of the yearly plan) were built with kolkhoz funds." "During this time with expenditures by local soviets, ministries and offices, construction was completed of preschool institutions with places for 5,800 children (17 percent of the yearly plan) and preschool institutions with 970 places (10 percent of the yearly plan) with expenditures by kolkhozes.

COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF GERMAN AND UZBEK PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 10 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by M. Umarkhojayev, T. Nurmatov, and Sh. Imyaminova titled "Research on Comparative Typology." The article announces publication of "Nemis va ozbek tillarining qiyosiy tipologiyasi" [Comparative Typology of the German and Uzbek Languages] by Tashkent Foreign Languages Pedagogical Institute docent Ya. R. Ben'yaminov. The book was issued by Oqituvchi Publishers and is intended for students and teachers of German in pedagogical institutes, as well as those who comparatively study the German and Uzbek languages.

PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE BOARDING SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 17 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word article titled "At the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education." The article reports on a recent meeting of the board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education. Among the questions discussed at the meeting was boarding schools in the republic with enriched instruction in Russian language and literature. The 14 such schools in the UzSSR have 60 subject cabinets, including 34 language laboratory cabinets. The location of these institutions is said to be a problem. Eight of the 14 are located far from oblast centers, and this creates difficulties in admission of pupils from remote rayons. Many of the pupils in these schools do not speak Russian well and cannot express themselves in Russian. This demonstrates that teachers have still not been able to organize their work on the level of demands of the school reform, that they are not utilizing productive ways to activate pupils' speech and thinking, and are not holding class discussions, debates, tests, and seminars. "In the resolution adopted on this question a series of measures are indicated on fundamentally improving instruction of Russian language and literature in republic boarding schools."

UZBEK MANDATORY COURSE ON 'FAMILY ETHICS, PSYCHOLOGY' PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 17 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article titled "The Ethics and Psychology of Family Life." The article notes that after an experimental period during which courses on family life were introduced first into republic Russian-language schools and then Uzbek-language schools, in the 1984-85 school year a mandatory course was introduced in the ninth grade. In accordance with an 11 May 1985 instruction of the USSR Ministry of Education, a course taught weekly for 1 hour must now be taught in grade 10 during the first half of the 1985-86 school year, and throughout the year in grade 9. Those who teach the course are to use the manual "The Ethics and Psychology of Family Life." It is also recommended that they use the journal VOSPITANIYE SHKOL'NIKOV. Until a full curriculum is produced, the UzSSR Ministry of Education Methods Cabinets recommends the following curriculum for the ninth grade:

- Part I : The Individual, Society, and the Family (3 hours)
1. The individual (1 hour)
 2. The individual and the labor collective (1 hour)
 3. The individual and the family (1 hour)

- Part II : The Characteristics of Young People's Interpersonal Relationship (7 hours)
1. The psychology of interpersonal relationships (2 hours)
 2. The moral fundamentals of relations of adolescent boys and girls (2 hours)
 3. On comradeship and friendship (1 hour)
 4. Love--The supreme human feeling (1 hour)
 5. The culture of behavior of those in love (1 hour)

Part III: Marriage and the Family (6 hours)

1. Preparation for marriage (2 hours)
2. The Soviet family and its tasks (2 hours)
3. Characteristics of the young family (2 hours)

Part IV : The Fundamental Riches of the Family (10 hours)

1. Ideological riches of the family (1 hour)
2. The moral basis of the family (2 hours)
3. Collectivism of the socialist family (1 hour)
4. The psychological climate of the family (2 hours)
5. The labor environment of the family (1 hour)
6. Family budget and economy (1 hour)
7. Life esthetics (1 hour)
8. Reasons for the destruction of family relations (1 hour)

Part V : Family and Children (7 hours)

1. Society's concern for children (1 hour)
2. Upbringing of children in the family (3 hours)
3. Mother and father--The first teachers (2 hours)
4. The family and institutions which raise children (1 hour)

"In explaining some topics the teacher must use some local materials."

TRAINING OF UZSSR RUSSIAN TEACHERS IN RSFSR DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 24 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by R. Karimberdiyev titled "Our Friendship Becomes Stronger." The article discusses the training of UzSSR Russian language teachers in the RSFSR and UkSSR. It has been over 20 years since a resolution was adopted on this subject. Over 8,000 Russian language teachers who completed central higher educational institutions are now teaching Russian in the UzSSR. Representatives of the UzSSR are studying in pedagogical education institutions of over 20 cities such as Saratov, Belgorod, Voroshilovgrad, Moscow, Kharkov and Stavropol. Special faculties and groups have been organized in the central institutes. This year over 900 students will be sent to higher educational institutions of the RSFSR and UkSSR. In addition, over 200 students from 12 UzSSR pedagogical institutes will be sent for practice work. Karimberdiyev reports that a division of training Russian language teachers for Uzbekistan was established at Voroshilovgrad State Pedagogical Institute in 1966. Since then, over 300 national cadres have been trained as Russian language teachers. Vinitsa State Pedagogical Institute has been training indigenous UzSSR youth as Russian teachers for 16 years. The Belgorod State Pedagogical Institute has been training students primarily from Bukhara, Dzhizak, and Kashka-Darya oblasts since 1967. Since that time it has prepared over 800 specialists for these oblasts.

SCHOOL INTRODUCES PUPILS TO COMPUTERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 27 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by A. Aliyev titled "Interpreting for 'Smart' Machines." The article reports on familiarization of pupils with

computers in a school of Almalyk. Aliyev states that close ties have been established between the city schools and the laboratory of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences Physics Institute which has an electronic calculating machine lab. Now Almalyk's Secondary School No 5 also has "smart" machines in a special lab. In order thoroughly to introduce pupils to programmed training, certain topics on electronic calculating machines have been introduced into the eighth grade algebra class. Eight hours are allocated for the topic "Concepts on Programmed Training for Computers." During a trip by 9th and 10th grade pupils to the Nuclear Physics Institute Lab, the pupils learned about working with electronic calculating machines and about methods of creating various transistors, condensers, and resistors.

HIGH COMPETITION FOR MEDICAL ACADEMY OBSTETRICS DIVISION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 3 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word article by Sh. Shodmonaliyev of Andizhan Oblast titled "The First Exam, First Excitement." The article describes the entrance exam process of Andizhan Medical Academy. Altogether this year 2,481 young men and women are applying for the available 840 places. "There are especially many who have expressed the desire to study in the obstetrics division. This is demonstrated by the fact that 330 secondary school graduates have applied for the 60 vacancies."

LACK OF SPORTS FACILITIES LINKED TO CRIME AMONG YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 3 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by YOSH LENINCHI nonstaff reporter B. Norjigitova titled "Everyone Knows, But No One Says a Word. Why Is the Number of 'Difficult' Adolescents in Gulistanskiy Rayon on the Rise?" The article looks at the case of a PTU pupil in Gulistanskiy Rayon who became involved in crime. Norjigitova points out that last year and so far this year "dozens of pupils" from a number of schools and PTU's in Gulistanskiy Rayon have been put on the list of the inspectorate of work with adolescents of the Gulistanskiy Rayon department of internal affairs. Much of the article is concerned with demonstrating that one of the reasons for the situation is the lack of sports facilities and the unsatisfactory use of those which exist.

TASHKENT DISCO PLAYS ONLY WESTERN MUSIC, ENCOURAGES ALCOHOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 7 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Qorqmas Muhiddinov, Honored Artist of the Republic, Laureat of the Hamza State Prize; Muhamadjon Turdiyev, All-Union Violinist Competition Diploma Holder, Laureat of the Republic Violinist Competition; and Muqaddas Abdusamatova, YOSH LENINCHI special correspondent, titled "There Is a Lot of Talk About Rest. Inspecting the Labyrinth and Discoclubs." The article discusses activities of a number of Tashkent discotheques. Some of them, such as the one at the House of Youth, the Tashkent Tractor Factory, and the Aviation Construction Amalgamation, are described as doing a good job. But the one at the Zarafshon Restaurant's "Labyrinth" (to which over half of the article is devoted) has serious problems. It charges a cover charge of 5 rubles. (This includes a not very satisfying

meal.) There used to be live music, but now there is just a tape recorder. For the 3 hours when the authors of the article visited Labyrinth, not a single Uzbek or Soviet song was played. In order to remedy such a situation the authors say that a special musical center needs to be set up to select tapes and exercise supervision. The authors also note that intoxicated persons are permitted into the discotheque and that the waiters encourage people to buy alcoholic drinks.

POPULAR MUSICIANS PERFORM IN TASHKENT RESTAURANTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 13 August 1985 devotes almost all of page 3 to the innovation of having popular musicians perform in many of Tashkent's restaurants. This has been accomplished by cooperation between the UzSSR Ministries of Culture and Commerce. The paper carries many responses from pleased patrons. A note from the editors says that this practice must be popularized throughout the republic, with concerts not to exceed 2 hours in length on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. At other times tapes should be played, but not with music blaring. The editors note that the success of efforts to have appropriate repertoire which will serve to raise youth in the communist spirit depends on the Komsomol's efforts.

TAPE RECORDING OF VUZ ENTRANCE EXAMS DEBATED

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by H. Asqarov: "At the Beginning"]

[Excerpt] In recent years exams have been received at many higher educational institutions, such as the Tashkent Institute of Communications Electrotechnology, in a new way. It is possible to check the knowledge of pupils who come to this place through an electronic "arbitrator."

The institute's Prorector for Academic Affairs Vladimir Munkhorovich Son said, "The televising of the exam process has increased creative activity while it provides high exactingness and honesty."

When he was explaining the methods of receiving exams in detail, I asked Said Siddiqov, candidate of technical sciences and secretary of the admissions commission: "Sometimes due to fatigue or other reasons the teacher receiving the exams gives an incorrect low mark. Other times some secondary school graduates who receive justified low marks claim to be treated unfairly. In a certain sense the new method which you are using puts an end to the unfairness and disagreement between teacher and secondary school graduate. The reason I say in a certain sense is that the exam process is televised, but it is almost without sound. So, if necessary, this process could not be reconstructed. What if this process were reproduced (with sound) by being recorded on magnetic tape with some improved television? What do you think if there were a right to have written work photographed and (if the secondary school graduate wanted) have all questions and answers recorded on a tape recorder?"

"I have been working on the admissions commission for 4 years straight. We have practically tried that. But (laughing) there is also the possibility that if there is an end put to jointly written work in some fields of agriculture, there will be many unfilled places on faculties with unfulfilled plans. There is no great competition for our institute. Very few secondary school graduates turn in their documents to the Uzbek groups. If such kinds of competition are introduced at major higher educational institutions they will certainly give excellent results. It will facilitate the admission commission's selection of secondary school graduates with knowledge and ability."

"Vladimir Munkhorovich, let us say this method were introduced in all higher educational institutions. What do you think of that? Would it not be too costly?"

"In our country honesty and justice are very prized; I think that if this way of receiving exams would be beneficial to the common task, it is clear that it should be introduced without hesitation in all higher educational institutions."

ANONYMOUS SURVEY, MEETINGS ON ATHEISTIC UPBRINGING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 24 August 1985 carries a 1,400-word article titled "Let's Reinforce Atheistic Upbringing." One of the questions was "Which old customs and ways should the Komsomol (and society in general) put an end to?" The responses printed were "It is necessary to struggle against such useless customs as betrothal from infancy. 'People still receive the bride price. This must be entirely eliminated.' 'It is necessary to struggle decisively against such freeloaders as fortune tellers, faith healers, and those who read prayers.' 'It is necessary to eliminate sites of pilgrimage. Right now there is a 'grave' of some 'holy person' in every cemetery.' 'Fasting during Ramadan, Hayit, and Qurban Hayit are definitely not needed by Soviet people.' 'The celebration of first placing the infant in the cradle, observing rites in hope of miracles, regaling Madame Tuesday [Bibi seshanbe], Friday prayers, and recitation of wedding vows in the old fashion must be eliminated.' 'It is necessary for young people to hear at the ZAGS the advice which is now read at the time religious wedding vows are said.'"

During the meetings it was noted that in spite of religious pressure, many Komsomol weddings were held during the month of Ramadan. In Narpayskiy Rayon alone there were 94. "However, those at the meetings also noted with concern that one still encounters young people who pretend not to see religious customs or else blindly believe in religion. Some young people attend religious ceremonies due to insufficient political vigilance or under the influence of old people. An end has still not been put to such useless customs which at first glance seem harmless like walking around with charms or religious signs in the form of crescents and stars." One of the participants in a meeting referred to young people who do not dare to oppose their parents and so participate in religious ceremonies, read wedding vows before a mulla, have incantations read for healing, and have their fortunes told." Another participant spoke of mourning rituals. "It is a human obligation to express

sympathy to the family of the deceased. But then when you enter the house in mourning an 'active' old man of the neighborhood or an itinerant mulla begins to read verses of the Koran. As a result, a confirmed atheist involuntarily also participates in a religious ceremony." The editors of YOSH LENINCHI ask readers to write to the newspaper to communicate their thoughts about atheistic upbringing and the introduction of progressive Soviet ceremonies where they live and work.

FIGURES ON UzSSR EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 31 August 1985 carries on pages 1 and 3 three articles (each approximately 500 words) by different officials reporting on education in the UzSSR. UzSSR Deputy Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education S. Ne'matov reports that this year over 62,000 students will begin studies in classrooms of 42 higher educational institutions. This includes 34,700 in daytime studies and 27,700 in evening and correspondence studies. The total is 1,820 more than last year. Republic tekhnikums and academies have admitted 104,500 pupils, which is 3,750 more than last year. This year, 24,000 students have been admitted into teaching specialties. Of these, 13,200 will study in daytime courses. The number of applicants to higher education institutions in the republic this year showed an increase of 14,000 over last year, and those to tekhnikums and uchilishcha showed an increase of 15,500. (This meant a total of 130,000 for tekhnikums and academies.)

UzSSR Deputy Minister of Education H. Holiyorov reported that last year there were over 250,000 teachers working in the republic. There were 64 classes with experimental instruction of children from age 6. "In the new 1985-86 school year almost 200 classes with instruction [for 6-year-olds] will be opened, and children will be taught according to an experimental textbook." Holiyorov notes that the course "Fundamentals of Informatics and Calculation Technology" will begin to be taught this year, and instruction will be continued of the course "Family Life and Psychology" which was begun first in the ninth grade. "In accordance with the demands of the school reform, in 1985 the plan for admissions into republic pedagogical educational institutions has been raised. The admissions into state pedagogical institutes in 1985 has been raised 3,200 over 1984, and the plan for pedagogical uchilishcha has been raised by 220. Thanks to vocational guidance work which has been conducted, 25,491 applications were submitted for the 9,075 places in the day divisions of state pedagogical institutes. That is to say, 10,000 more than in 1984; 29,405 applications were submitted for the 12,180 places in pedagogical academies, which is 47,600 more than 1984.

Deputy Chairman of the UzSSR State Committee on Vocational-Technical Training Y. Tojiboyev notes that over 300,000 young men and women are studying in vocational-technical uchilishcha, of whom 189,000 are just entering. During the 11th 5-Year Plan's first 4 years, over 570,000 skilled worker cadre were trained. During the period 1986-90 it is planned to train over 1 million young men and women in uchilishcha. This is 120,000 more than during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

BETTER VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE NEEDED FOR FUTURE TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 2, February 1985 carries on pages 8-10 a 1,400-word article by I.Y. Tursunov, responsible worker of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions, titled "The Tasks of Institute Party Committees in Selecting School Graduates." The article is devoted to problems of selecting capable future teachers who are interested in their professions and the need to improve vocational guidance for future teachers. Tursunov cites a study conducted in pedagogical institutes in Termez, Khorezm, and Tashkent: it showed that 18 percent of secondary school graduates entering the institute were well informed about their chosen future profession, 40 percent had absolutely no information about it, and 31 percent chose the institute for such reasons as location, that studies there were said to be relatively easy, or because their friends were entering that institute.

USE OF GEOGRAPHY LESSONS TO TEACH RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 3, March 1985 carries on pages 44-47 a 1,100-word article by doctor of geographical sciences Professor H. Hasanov titled "Intersubject Links With Russian in Teaching Geography." The article describes ways in which teachers of geography in Uzbek schools can use their lessons to teach Russian. Hasanov states that during geography lessons pupils and students can be familiarized with Russian geographical terminology by use of Russian-language atlases, maps, films, etc. However, he emphasizes, the exercise in Russian language during geography lessons should not be understood to mean the teaching of Russian grammar. Hasanov regrets that the new school program lacks recommendations on intersubject linkage of Russian language and geography in the national schools. Hasanov provides an example of the kind of vocabulary list in Russian and Uzbek which might be used in the fourth and fifth grades. He says that his list of 30 words (e.g., the words for north, south, east, west, sea, sky, island, hemisphere, and steppe) can be assimilated in 1-2 months of lessons. "Russian 'conversation' about geography by those who graduate Uzbek schools is very important when Uzbek children serve in the military, study in central higher educational institutions, or work in other republics or abroad." Hasanov recommends close links between geography teachers and Russian language teachers and notes how students can be helped to learn gender and number agreement of adjectives, nouns, and verbs.

METHODOLOGICAL HELP FOR TEACHERS OF UZBEK IN RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 4, April 1985 carries on pages 59-60 a 600-word article by graduate student R. Inoyatova titled "The use of the Comparative Method in Lessons." Inoyatova introduces her brief article by emphasizing the need for Russians and Uzbeks in the republic to know each other's language: "In the Russian school curriculum great importance is attached to developing pupils' speech in the process of learning the Uzbek language. As indicated in the 'Main Directions of the General Educational and Vocational School Reform,' 'Additional measures have been undertaken

to improve the conditions for learning the Russian language, which Soviet people in addition to their native language, have voluntarily adopted as the means of cross-national communication.' This matter stands out as having a direct relation to the pedagogical activity of teachers who teach Russian in Uzbek schools and those who teach Uzbek in Russian schools." Much of Inoyatova's article consists of methodological advice to teachers of Uzbek in Russian schools about use of the "comparative method."

CSO: 1836/404

SOCIAL ISSUES

TURKMEN TEACHERS HEAR KGB LECTURE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 7 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word report by G. Myradov on the recent conference of Ashkhabad Oblast higher school workers. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Turkmen CP Ashkhabad Obkom and the rectors' council of the republic institutes of higher learning. The keynote speech was given by T. Pollyyev, head of the Ashkhabad Oblast KGB administration and member of the bureau of the Turkmen CP Ashkhabad Obkom. He spoke on "Plenum decrees and questions of the further improvement of the ideational-political education of student youth under conditions in which imperialism is strengthening its ideological sabotage." In his report, he "gave definite proof of shortcomings in institutions of higher learning in dealing with legal violations committed by students and in providing an atheist education."

ATHEIST WORK AMONG TURKMEN WOMEN STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by A. Durdyeva, deputy chairman of the Scientific Methodology Commission of the TuSSR 'Bilim' Society, on the society's work directed at women. While it is pointed out that recently more women with children have been taking part in these meetings, it is added that "it is no secret that there are those among the women who cling to harmful remnants of the past."

ATHEISTIC CONTENT OF TWO TURKMEN RAYON NEWSPAPERS COMPARED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by A. Yusubova comparing the handling of atheistic themes by KOLKHOZ YOLY, a newspaper published in Sakar Rayon, and KOMMUNIZM UGHRUNDA, a newspaper published in Sayat Rayon. It is pointed out that while KOLKHOZ YOLY's coverage of atheistic developments and the struggle against harmful remnants of the past is generally good, speeches delivered by war and labor veterans, women and medical workers on this matter are often only printed in an abbreviated form. It is recommended that "they prepare and bring to the readers high quality materials which propagandize the Soviet way of life and which strongly censure harmful remnants of the past." KOMMUNIZM UGHRUNDA is criticized for having weakened its approach to atheistic propaganda recently.

Citing two recent high-quality articles which dealt with atheism, it is pointed out that "it is difficult to find articles published on this important theme since November of last year." It is suggested to both newspapers that they develop a stronger relationship with workers and their rural correspondents.

WORKING CONDITIONS FOUND TO AFFECT PRODUCTION IN TUSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 2 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the effect of working conditions on worker performance. The examples given demonstrate that in factories where workers receive a good lunch and have the opportunity to use the lunch hour for recreation perform better. It is pointed out, however, that in the republic as a whole the situation of providing the workers lunch is poor. "At present, there are neither cafeterias nor buffets in 120 of the more than 300 factories in the republic. The factories lacking these amenities are primarily under the TuSSR Ministries of Rural Construction, Construction Materials Industry, Cotton Cleaning Industry, Light Industry and Local Industry.

CRACKDOWN ON DRUNK DRIVERS IN TURKMENGALA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 15 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by B. Ovezov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Turkmengala Raykom, on enforcing the decree against drunkenness and alcoholism in his rayon. Noting a number of steps taken to implement the decree, he added that "despite the measures taken, we still have not a few shortcomings. In order to defeat drunkenness and alcoholism we must broaden the political and work activism of the people; primary party organizations, communists and trade union, Komsomol and Soviet organizations must play the leading role in this work." He also pointed out that 92 cases of drunk driving were handled by the MVD in 1984 and 29 in the first 5 months of 1985, and that the rayon psychoneurological clinic now keeps the names and records of "dozens of chronic drinkers" in its files. Where stronger measures are needed, "17 men in 1984 and 5 months of 1985 were sent to a corrective labor camp."

STRONG MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST HARD LIQUOR IN TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 7 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the campaign against alcoholism in the TuSSR. "Definite duties have been placed before trade organizations, medical administrations and law enforcement organs in the fight against alcoholism. Effective measures which strengthen responsibility for reducing the production and sale of alcoholic beverages and which concern legal violations in the sale of vodka and wine products have been announced. Law enforcement organs must firmly apply legal measures to people who permit the drinking of spirits in work or public places or who are engaged in speculation in home-distilled liquor and alcoholic drinks, and legal violations in the sale of spirits must be prevented. They must help workers' collectives, public organizations and families in structuring the treatment and reeducation of people who consume alcohol excessively, and they must also take appropriate preventive measures against alcoholism."

FIGHT AGAINST TEENAGE CRIME IN TURKMENISTAN HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 19 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by V. N. Tsymbal, Nebitdag City procurator, noting that "Nebitdag City law enforcement organs, together with teachers' collectives and other public organizations, are giving serious attention to strengthening the fight against crime among students at general education schools, and exposing and eliminating causes and conditions which contribute to these crimes in a timely manner. Militia, court and procuracy workers are going to city schools and giving lectures on legal themes during which they explain the causes of legal violations among students by giving clear examples." Drunken and immoral parents are thought to have an especially negative influence on the conduct of teenagers.

CRACKDOWN ON COLLECTIVE GARDEN ABUSES IN KASSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 24 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by R. Tazutdinov, chief of the Administration of the KaSSR Ministry of Justice, published under the rubric "SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN Legal Consultation," entitled "A Supplementary Source of Products." The article discusses what is apparently an ongoing crackdown on collective garden abuses and the legal ramifications of such actions.

The collective garden has become, Tazutdinov begins, one form for the collective use of land in the Soviet Union.

However, he goes on, as recent top-level discussions of the topic have shown, and the official evaluations have criticized, there are many problems and abuses associated with the system. Most notably, Tazutdinov complains of misappropriations of land, materials and labor in the name of establishing collective gardens, of personal rather than collective profits from them and of an unplanned development in a highly unsupervised manner in many cases. He suggests that such abuses are perverting the intent of such gardens and are causing harm to the people's economy and calls upon the authorities to exercise better control.

In the future, Tazutdinov goes on, strict control must be exercised over all collective gardens with supervision of land use, of construction plans and of the use of materials and there must be strict enforcement of the relevant laws. There must also be, he continues, insistence upon returns for investments with lands assigned revocable if there are inadequate yields within a trial period of 2 years.

ROUNDTABLE ADDRESSES NEED FOR KAZAKH SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI in Kazakh No 7, July 1985 carries on pages 8-11 a 2,600-word "roundtable" discussion, published under the rubric "QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI Roundtable," entitled "On the Eve of School Reform." The discussion centered on the problem of the Kazakh kindergarten. Participating were Gulzada Nurbekova, instructor of the KaSSR Ministry of Education Kindergarten Division, parent Maqsat Duyismaghanbetov, Yrys Maqanova,

chief of instruction of the Alma-Ata No 86 Kazakh Middle School, Batima Zhappasova, KaSSR distinguished educator, methodologist and second grade teacher at the No 86 Kazakh Middle School, Zhanbylnur Qazbekov, teacher of the Alma-Ata No 62 Kazakh Middle School, Baqtyghali Oserbayev, director of the Alma-Ata No 62 Kazakh Middle School, Asiya Zhidebayeva, KaSSR distinguished educator, methodist, No 62 Kazakh Middle School first grade teacher and Bolek Amanbayeva, worker in the Alma-Ata City Education Department.

The roundtable begins with a statement by Nurbekova noting the great progress that has been made in republic education and plans for the future, including a build up of kindergarten, particularly nationality kindergarten, necessary if proper linguistic habits are to be learned early. In this latter connection she records that whereas there were no nationality kindergartens in the republic in 1960, there were 80 in 1969 and 837 today, with 50,000 students. However, Nurbekova acknowledges, numbers of places in Kazakh nationality kindergarten are still too few to meet demand and in some oblasts of the KaSSR there are no Kazakh nationality kindergarten at all while in others development of Kazakh kindergarten has been very slow.

One of the areas in which development has been slow appears to be Alma-Ata, where there are only four Kazakh nationality kindergartens in spite of the large numbers of Kazakhs living and working there.

Alma-Ata parents, Duyismaghambetov suggests, are being forced to send their children to Russian kindergarten with the result that many enter Kazakh elementary schools with considerable linguistic confusion and deficiency. Nothing less, he suggests, than the whole fate and purity of the Kazakh mother tongue may be a stake in the kindergarten issue and school administrators must do something.

Nurbekova agrees that having only four Kazakh nationality kindergarten in Alma-Ata is far too few, but she also stresses the need for careful research with regard to need in this area before any hasty action is taken. It is true, she notes, that there are no Kazakh kindergartens in some areas, but, she suggests, there may be no demand for such schools in them as well.

Chief of Instruction Maqanova, however, comes out strongly against this approach, arguing that "research" often involves little more than accumulation of parental requests for Kazakh nationality kindergartens, requests acted upon far too slowly in her view. Administrators and planners, she concludes, must study demography and residence and work patterns and act in advance. Too much of the "lack of demand," she argues, is due to lack of schools and a lack of opportunity for Kazakh parents to even think of sending their children to Kazakh schools. In this connection she notes how Kazakh schools of any sort, once created, expand rapidly.

All participants in the roundtable discussion stress the need to solve the long overdue for solution problem of Kazakh nationality school deficiencies, suggesting that one reason for their slow development in the past has been neglect by the authorities. Oserbayev, in particular, seems to imply that the promise of

the Soviet Nationalities Policy has not been kept with regard to Kazakh nationality education. The educators participating in the roundtable express a clear preference for a rapid build-up of Kazakh kindergartens as a precondition for a general expansion of Kazakh-language schools.

CENTRAL ASIAN WORK FORCE BETTER EDUCATED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 3, March 1985 carries on pages 31-33 a 2,200-word article by O. Nusqabeyev, published under the rubric "From the History of Schools and Education," entitled "From Illiteracy to Middle Education." The article provides a general history of Kazakh education since the revolution presented as a struggle against illiteracy and for an educated labor force. The article includes the following statistics indicating that the Soviet education system has done its job only too well and that the work forces of Central Asian nationalities may be better educated than their Slavic equivalents:

KISSR	883
UzSSR	875
TuSSR	852
KaSSR	836
EsSSR	819
TaSSR	801
BeSSR	797
MoSSR	761
LiSSR	751

Table 1: Numbers of Workers With Higher or Middle Educations per Thousand Workers in 1981 by Republic (All-Union Average 833)

KaSSR SCHOOLS, PUBLICATIONS MUST ENCOURAGE COMPUTER USE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 30 July 1985 carries on page 10 a 1,400-word article by Baynazar Nuralin entitled "Are You Ready for the Computer Age?" The article looks at the question of computer literacy in terms of the new official emphasis on technological and scientific development.

The 20th century, Nuralin begins, is the age of the computer and there are few areas of life unaffected by it. Moreover, he continues, the computer will be vital for planned economic intensification in the Soviet Union as a whole, and in the KaSSR, with general computer literacy and a new attitude towards computers an important first step in that direction.

Unfortunately, however, Nuralin shows, there has not always been enough encouragement of computer literacy and computer use in the KaSSR and elsewhere and an anticomputer attitude prevails in many areas of the economy where computers are urgently needed to solve economic problems.

Nuralin stresses that attitudes toward computers must change and notes new computer literacy courses to be taught from the beginning of the present academic year as a step in the right direction. However, he also calls for increased attention to computers in the republic press and for new publications on computers.

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Nuralin, however, acknowledges the lack of suitable publications in the Kazakh language as one impediment to popularization of computers throughout all areas of the republic and calls for efforts to build up the numbers of publications in Kazakh in all areas of science. He also calls for attention to the creation of a new computer technology, technical vocabulary in Kazakh, a precondition for any broad popularization of computers in the KaSSR.

KASSR: DEVELOPMENT OF UIGHUR EDUCATION TRACED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 3, March 1985 carries on page 23 a 700-word article by Ya. Qurbaniyazov, teacher of the Kalinin imeni Middle School of Talgarskiy Rayon of Alma-Ata Oblast, entitled "Years of Achievement." The article recounts the development of Uighur education in Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan since the time of the revolution. According to Qurbaniyazov, there are now (data for the 1983-84 school year) 28,000 Uighur students attending the nearly 50 Uighur nationality schools in Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts. The schools are staffed by almost 1,000 Uighur-speaking instructors and all textbooks are in the Uighur mother tongue.

CSO: 1830/30

KASSR: TEACHERS, SCHOOLS UNPREPARED FOR COMPUTER LITERACY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 6 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by Docent B. Baymukhanov, chief of the Laboratory of the Kazakh Filial of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and candidate in technical sciences, and Docent A. Berikov, of the Alma-Ata Energetics Institute, published under the rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions," entitled "The Student and the Computer." The article looks at plans for computer literacy courses in Soviet schools and what must be done in preparation.

According to Baymukhanov and Berikov, new computer literacy instruction will be introduced into republic schools this coming academic year to: 1) allow use of the computer in instruction in the sciences and in other areas in order to improve instructional quality; 2) to provide students with an understanding of the basic functions of the computer and the role of the computer in society; and 3) to provide a basis for advanced computer study at a later time and to make possible the independent efforts of students. These are, they continue, important goals and considerable effort is being made at all levels of the republic educational system, including the printing of special textbooks, to make them reality. All of this, however, Baymukhanov and Berikov go on, is only a first step and many problems must be overcome before computers will be used widely in the schools and the new program carried out fully and completely.

In the discussion that follows, Baymukhanov and Berikov concentrate on two problem areas in particular, teacher training and computer shortage. They point out, for example, that few teacher training institutions have computer training courses or computers and that radical retraining will be needed in some cases for teachers graduated long ago. They also note that the computers necessary to support a broad-based computer literacy program are often few and far between, particularly in rural areas, and that computer sharing arrangements will, in many cases, be necessary.

KASSR: VALUE OF DIPLOMAS QUESTIONED

[Editorial Report] Alma Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 2 August 1985 carries on page 15 a 1,300-word article by Zhusinbek Qorghasbekov, published under the rubric "From the Depths of the Heart," entitled "The Diploma--A Measure of Knowledge?" The article takes a critical look at republic mass

education institutions of higher learning at present and asks what this kind of education is really worth.

Learning, Qorghasbekov shows, has long been a respected and rich tradition among the Kazakhs and the tradition continues today in more than 220 republic institutions of higher learning where some 251,000 are acquiring new knowledge. But, he continues, do today's students really understand what is involved in learning and is the kind of education that they are receiving comparable to the old? In particular, are the diplomas so coveted by them as the ultimate status symbol really worth anything and are they, to any significant degree, measures of knowledge obtained?

Qorghasbekov suggests that, by and large, they are not. He goes on to criticize many of today's students for lack of interest in learning or in their specialties, for shallowness of learning and of personality and for self-interest above all. He concludes that diplomas are no longer evidence of knowledge, but simply of physical presence at a school or institute.

'KAZAKH' TEXTBOOKS INCOMPREHENSIBLE TO STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 30 August 1985 carries on page 10 a 2,700-word article by Tilew Bazhaqov, published under the rubric "School Reform--An Honored Duty," entitled "Thoughts on the Language of School Texts." The article looks at the problem of badly translated school texts and what can be done to remedy it.

Bazhaqov notes recent party decisions regarding improving all areas of instruction in general education schools and on the role of textbooks in high quality education. In particular, current educational reform efforts call for modernizing texts and bringing the latest scientific, technological and sociological ideas into them.

To do so, Bazhaqov shows, however, in the case of the KaSSR will require much improved translations of the Russian texts than is the case now. He goes on to provide numerous examples of "un-Kazakh" and incomprehensible passages in the currently used texts that are translated by professional translators rather than by educators and are, as a result, all but totally unsuitable for classroom use with texts intended for the primary grades a problem in particular.

Bazhaqov calls for a drastic change in this situation, with a new generation of texts translated by educational professionals and with careful review of all translations by the educational authorities and equally careful establishment of the terminology used in the texts, if necessary, through a special terminological commission.

CSO: 1830/52

CULTURE

THEATRICAL MONTHLY'S TARDINESS, LANGUAGE, CONTENT SLAMMED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 11, Nov 84 pp 26, 27, 29

[Article by Mahmud Sa'diy, director of the department of criticism and literary studies of SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI, "What's the Situation with 'At Uzbekistan's Theaters'?"]

[Text] Every publication has a task and a definite circle of themes. For example, some provide information or knowledge relating to a certain field. Magazines concerning literature and the arts aren't content with presenting new information to their readers, but also make it their intention to provide spiritual nourishment to their followers. In short, every magazine has a basic task and its own themes. Fine, from this point of view what is the task of the Theater Society's publication OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA [At Uzbekistan's Theaters]? What problems should this magazine deal with? Does it have its own style?

We sought answers to questions like these in the January-February 1982 issue of OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA. (First of all, we apologize to readers for citing rather lengthy excerpts below. These excerpts are extremely necessary in clarifying the orientation of the magazine.) In the editorial entitled "From Congress to Congress" it is stated, "A new day brings new demands. In the new five-year plan, while constantly developing experience and discovering new horizons, we must do a great deal of work.

Starting the monthly magazine OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA is evidence of striving for new heights. The previous appearance of a few special issues of TOSHKENT TEATRLARIDA prepared the ground for starting work at a new level.

OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA intends to broadly cover the life of republic theaters through a combination of materials of an informational nature and critical and issue-oriented articles." Farther on, the editorial states that the magazine has taken on itself the obligation of carrying out the directives of the CPSU Central Committee's famous decision "On literary and artistic criticism." (Here we would like to direct your attention to another thing. We will cite the excerpts in translation from the Russian version of the articles. The Uzbek versions were translated extremely unclearly and contextually incorrectly. Below we will discuss in detail the language of the Uzbek texts and articles.)

The magazine OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA was formed on the basis of the publication that appeared for many years under the name TOSHKENT TEATRLARIDA [At Tashkent's Theaters]. The natural question arises: what was the level of the former publication? To put it inoffensively there wasn't a single aspect that can be recalled with a good word. Take one issue of the magazine TOSHKENT TEATRLARIDA. The picture on the cover depicts a scene of USSR People's Actor Shukur Burhonov's portrayal of the role of Sulayman-ata in the play "Debt That Must Be Paid." Why do we begin with that? Because nowhere in the magazine does the year or month of the issue appear. One can only infer it from the line 1977, No 1, which appears at the end of the magazine. That means our magazine appeared in January 1977. There's no hint at all of when it was assembled for printing or when it was signed to press.

On pages 2-4 of the magazine is an interview entitled "Third Life of a Play," which is reprinted from PRAVDA VOSTOKA in a sloppy translation. On the following pages are materials on plays being performed in theaters of our capitol, pictures from the plays, and materials dedicated to the jubilees of Ye. M. Likhovich-Shamsheva and M. A. Rubinshteyn. One can see that the entire magazine consists of materials of an informational nature. That was the basic orientation of the publication. We must note another characteristic of the issue cited above: the Uzbek texts, proper names, and even the names of plays are written with numerous spelling errors (for example, "Oylanish" instead of "Uylanish"). This "quality" was "perfected" at an even "higher" level in the magazine OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA, about which we shall express our thoughts in another place.

Here we return to our basic theme. First, it must be said in fairness that in the reorganized OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA certain changes occurred. At times good materials and articles on substantive issues began to be printed (although most of them were taken from newspapers). For example, among such materials was a report on a discussion of the performance of the Syrdarya Oblast Musical Drama and Comedy Theater on a guest appearance in Tashkent ("Fruits of Striving," OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA, 1982, Nos 3-4). The discussion was covered objectively. One could say that the best piece printed by the magazine in the last 2-3 years was the substantive article "The Classics and Stage Culture" by candidate of the arts Eldor Mukhtorov (1982, Nos 3-4). The article treats this problem profoundly and concretely. It provides an objective and stimulating analysis of the current situation, some results achieved, shortcomings, and errors in the staging of classical works in our republic. In the scholar's opinion, our theaters aren't bold enough to produce classical works on stage and only do plays previously staged with success. "To speak frankly," E. Mukhtorov writes, "most of today's plays are not at the ideological and artistic level of demand of the age when classical works were produced. Because of a good performance by a given actor, or an interesting set, or various successful efforts by a director, our criticism excuses the amateurish and professionally mediocre level of an entire play." These opinions are very accurate and are shared by all of us.

One can also point to L. Avdeyeva's article (in Russian) on the creativity of USSR People's Actress Sora Eshontorayeva and to various items reprinted from

other press organs as examples of other good pieces. However, unfortunately, it's impossible to say this about most of the materials printed or being printed in the magazine.

In our opinion, the magazine has no clear basic path or orientation. You'll be convinced of this if you look through issues of OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA that have appeared in the last two or two and a half years. Above, we cited the following excerpt from the article "From Congress to Congress": "OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA intends to broadly cover the life of republic theaters through a combination of materials of an informational nature and critical and issue-oriented articles." We are justified in taking these words as a program designating the basic substance and main orientation of the publication. Fine, have the magazine's editors been proceeding in accordance with their words? Is OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA broadly covering the daily life of republic theaters, as stated in the article? What critical and issue-oriented articles has it printed so far? Above, we expressed our opinion about various good pieces it's published. But the good work begun hasn't been continued with consistency. The magazine is prepared in a haphazard, unsystematic, and hasty fashion. As a consequence, readers of the publication remain uninformed of the exciting and complicated creative trends taking place in republic theaters, and especially of new events in oblast theaters.

OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA appears monthly and which therefore needs to reach the hands of readers in the first days of every month. If it's late it's almost useless. However, the astonishing fact is that not a single issue of the magazine has appeared on time. For example, the 1982, No 1-2, issue was assembled on 23 February and signed to press on 26 February. That year, issue 3-4 was assembled 3 May and signed to press 5 July; issue 5-6 was assembled 29 June and signed to press 19 August; issue 7-8 was assembled 18 August and signed to press 3 December (!); issue 9-10 dedicated to K.S. Stanislavskiy, was assembled 10 October and signed to press 15 October; issue 11 was assembled 20 October and signed to press 20 December (!); and issue 12, the final one of 1982, was assembled 24 November and signed to press 31 December. We have indicated the dates for assembling and signing to press of issues of an entire year of the magazine (the dates when the issues were actually printed is unknown). What conclusion can we draw from this? First of all, all issues appear very late. As a consequence, they lack currency and the task accepted by the publication is hardly acquitted. Secondly, most issues appear in the form of joint issues. Consequently, the monthly magazine is turned into a bimonthly, which is contrary to the envisioned goal of this magazine.

For example, let's take issue 7-8 of the magazine. As stated above it was assembled on 18 August, which is nearly 2 months later than the date this issue was to supposed to reach the hands of readers, namely at the beginning of July. But this is nothing! The magazine was signed to press on 3 December!! We thought that the date was an error through the fault of the printing house. Unfortunately it wasn't. Because on page 47 of the magazine the performance of the "Tsirkda Archa," appearing in connection with the winter vacation of students from 24 December to 16 January 1983, was announced. Even the times of the beginning of performances were correctly indicated.

That means the magazine appeared 5 months late. Well, when a publication is late, undoubtedly its contents are very late! Unfortunately, as far as information is concerned this issue contains nothing of value for the reader. But you decide for yourself. The magazine begins with the following words, [text ungrammatical] "At theaters of our republic is begun on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The new theater season the magazine OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA will familiarize you with the creative work plans of leaders in their collectives the theaters." What do they want to say? According to the rules of what language are these words written? Do you understand a single thing? The magazine starts out with such clumsy sentences in that language. It intends to familiarize play-goers with the creative plans of some theaters on the eve of the new theater season. But we find no information on the creative plans of leading collectives like the Khamza Theater or the Academic Russian Drama Theater imeni M. Gorkiy. The issue contains a 9-page piece on the creativity of USSR People's Actress B. Qoriyeva. The magazine observes the jubilee of seven figures in the arts. These pages are printed in Uzbek and Russian and occupy 14 pages. When we consider that the issue consists of a total of 48 pages it is clear that the magazine's editors have tried to fill pages, because the quality of the material it prints is low. For example, let's take the congratulatory pieces on jubilees. The careers of the artists are dully related, the names of the roles they played are enumerated, new creative successes and salutations are wished them, and so forth. In truth, they convey nothing to the play-goer. The people are well aware of their actors from the stage, press, television, and books. Consequently, it isn't necessary to recite their careers in a listless, dull fashion, and certainly not in two languages.

While looking through the materials in the magazine we're struck by the thought: since the entire collection consists of materials that are shallow in substance and unclear in language (Uzbek) it simply doesn't matter whether or not it appears on time! It has absolutely no value anyway!!

Five joint issues of OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA appeared in 1982. Two of them were special issues, November and December. That means the equivalent of half of that year's issues were dedicated to coverage of various events or the activities of some theaters. Is this acceptable? In our opinion, relying on joint or special issues is indefensible. Of course special issues should be prepared on very great events in the life of our theater or society. But, it's unacceptable to turn it into a "tradition." Whereas 25 of the 59 issues--that is, nearly half of them--of the Uzbek Theater Society publication TOSHKENT TEATRLARIDA that appeared between the 5th and 6th congresses were special issues dedicated to various events in theatrical life and jubilees of theaters of Uzbekistan. If it is the magazine's firm intention to broadly cover exciting trends in our republic theaters and to publish scientifically profound critical and issue-oriented articles, then it must refrain from publishing special issues. Otherwise, the publication will be unable to acquit the tasks it's taken on itself. Just so, the magazine has not carried out its task. We want to see in the issues of the magazine frequent articles that profoundly cover urgent problems of modern Uzbek theater, current information, reviews of new plays, creative portraits of new actors, and interesting interviews. Essentially, that's the basic task of the magazine.

In the lead editorial entitled "The Press is a Weapon of Candor" in the 8 June 1984 issue of PRAVDA the following is said, "...rayon and city newspapers are filled with too many materials reprinted from other newspapers..." It's as though this was written about OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA, because it has turned reprinting of materials from other newspapers into a "tradition." But one must add that in most cases the sources of the reprinted articles aren't indicated, but are presented without any annotation as though magazine workers prepared them. For example, let's take a look at the materials in the special joint issue dedicated to the great artist K. S. Stanislavskiy. In it a piece on the Stanislavskiy method that the great reformer created is reprinted from the 4th volume of TEATR ENTSIKLOPEDIYASI (printed in encyclopedia form without title, two pieces totaling 13 pages!). The pieces are given in Russian and Uzbek languages. In our opinion, it's unacceptable to reprint encyclopedia materials after 18 years. Such a "tradition" is established where responsibility is forgotten and apathy has become habitual, and if it isn't quickly rejected work quickly goes astray.

A piece dedicated to the great director Mannon Uyghur, founder of the Uzbek Soviet theater, appears in the above issue of the magazine. In it it is said, "Mannon Uyghur always fought for the purity and clarity of the Uzbek language, and practiced this in his every deed." That's a very proper and admirable thing! And what of the magazine's editors? Are they "always fighting for the purity and clarity of the Uzbek language"? In our opinion, asking questions like this of the magazine's publishers should make them hide their heads! Because they aren't fighting at all for the purity of the language. We would toss our hats in the air if they were to write words and sentences correctly and without spelling errors! Yes, no joke, we would. Here are various samples of the "exotica" of that language: "Katerina is the embodiment of goodness goodness and light which are doomed to death by society"; "the bitter fate of a beautiful Uzbek woman concealed within four walls"; "in a melodramatic fashion without any moonbeams"; "in the role of the people's salesman Nazir (Naziriy is meant--M.S.)"; "plays which created the theme of the fight against Hitlerites"; "Professor Yoldosh Komilov's attempt to delineate the character of O. Khojayev, a person of the new communist society, brought pride to the theatrical art"; "on 11 June by accident the band of Basmachis consisting of 250 men goes free in facing our detachment"; "On the 70th anniversary of the USSR People's Actress Halima Nosirov"; "his enthusiasm for and path to the art of the stage began in Vladikavkaz, the place where Vakhtangov was born in 1883"; and so forth. Numerous such phrases that are all askew can be cited from the most recent issues of the magazine. Generally, the language of OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA is a problem requiring serious discussion. We hope that leaders of the republic Theater Society will effectively deal with this problem and take steps to provide this magazine with specialists who know their mother tongue, the theater, and especially the Uzbek theater.

Formerly (for example, in 1982), the covers of each issue were unique. Now, the cover is often the same (a ballerina dancing on stage). As a result, the reader gets confused and is unable to determine which month of which year the issue appeared. In our opinion, the year and month of the publication must appear on the front cover.

In most cases the pictures in the magazine are obscure. The captions below the pictures are either confusing or lacking. Although a picture is obviously from some play neither the roles nor the names of the actors are given. In our opinion, it's legitimate to want to know the names of the people's actors. Of course there's no need to fully anotate pictures which depict cast scenes. But in other cases captions must be full.

When you look through the issues of OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA you see that this publication of 32 pages prints articles of great length. For example, L. Avdeyeva's article (Russian and Uzbek) in 1982, No 1-2, is 12 pages. In that issue A. Sosnovskaya's article "The Exhibit 'Season's Results'--Successes and Shortcomings" is 8 pages. M. Ismoilova's article (with pictures) "Striving," which is dedicated to the Samarkand State Puppet Theater, takes up 14 pages. Further examples could be cited. In our opinion, in a small magazine of 32 pages per issue, it isn't expedient to print pieces of great length (we have in mind the Uzbek texts), full of spelling and stylistic errors. Articles should be well-edited or translated, pithy, and substantive.

Many pieces are printed in two languages. In our opinion, the question of which pieces are to appear in two languages ought to be seriously examined. It would be appropriate to print in Russian only articles about mature actors and the best plays staged in Uzbek theaters. It's unnecessary to present to the other reader our unsatisfactory plays. On the contrary, the Russian play-goer can form a onesided incorrect opinion about our theaters. Only materials about the best plays in Russian theaters should be covered in Uzbek. Only thus can we elevate the esthetic perceptions of our play-goers.

The same approach should be taken toward news about new plays in the republic. It's advisable that news be given in both languages only about plays found to be good.

What conclusions can be reached about the magazine OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA after reviewing the issues that have appeared in nearly two and a half years? First of all, one must point out there are good pieces--albeit few--in the magazine. However, one must state candidly that the publication hasn't been carrying out its task at the level of demand. Most regrettably, as stated above, the true situation in republic theaters, especially in oblast theaters, isn't being adequately covered by the magazine. And it carries virtually no substantive articles on current themes. Those that are substantive are re-printed from newspapers. As a consequence, the magazine has no clear orientation or style of its own. It is published in a hasty, slipshod fasion. This situation must be corrected. It is extremely necessary to clearly designate the orientation of the Uzbek Theater Society's magazine OZBEKISTON TEATRLARIDA and to strengthen its staff with new, skilled journalistic and artistic cadres. Only thus can the magazine be fully mobilized to the level of its potential to implement the lofty task of "raising every person to the level of creator of his own fate and creator of history," as stressed at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

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CULTURE

SOVIETS BLAST WESTERN VERSION OF ORIGINS OF KIEVAN CULTURE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by P. Gnatenko and V. Chernyshev, candidates of philosophy: "The Falsifiers Keep at It: We Expose Disinformation"]

[Text] The anti-Soviet racket in the West is being increasingly activated to coincide with the 1,000th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity to Rus. A typical collection of methods and devices is being used by our enemies for this: distortion of the truth and forgery, open slander, and the attempt to galvanize decrepit pseudo-scientific theories and conceptions. The only peculiarity is that in trying to blacken contemporary life in the USSR, the falsifiers are turning to the depths of history, from which they are drawing slanderous premises. The attraction for the ideological saboteurs of "investigations" into the history of a distant epoch is explained by the fact that they feel freer where there are few or unknown sources.

Low and behold, presenting the Roman papacy (despite the fact that its centuries-old hostility towards the Eastern Slavs is well known) as the "driving force of history" behind the ancient Russian state. Kievan Prince Vladimir Svyatoslavovich, who baptized his subjects by force, is made to appear almost as an emissary of the papal throne (although he had nothing in common with the papacy). And they are portraying the great creators of the Slavic alphabet, Cyril and Methodius, as "emissaries of the Holy Catholic Church" in the Slavic lands (although for a long time Rome not only called the Slavic script and alphabet heretical but it also continuously attacked the brothers from Saloneka.

Imperialist propaganda evidently is impatient to produce its next anti-Soviet play with "religious" bias. All the more so because for Actors (if not for the leading role) it is possible to hire cheaply a company of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and Uniate clerics who are particularly zealously trying to misrepresent questions linked to the introduction of Christianity into Rus. Such people as these, their imperialist masters calculate, can become more deeply embroiled in anti-Soviet intrigues and can defame the Soviet peoples more slanderously, for this is not their first time as Judases and fascist diehards.

This is all being done with the obvious goal of driving a wedge between the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian peoples and portraying the process of the formation of their fraternal cultures in a false light.

However, Soviet science does not give liars free rein. A well-reasoned rebuke has been issued to the falsifiers of history in a series of publications about the past. One collection "Antikommunisticheskaya Sushchnost Uniatsko-Natsionalisticheskoy Falsifikatsii Istorii Ukrainskogo Naroda" (The Anti-Communist Nature of the Uniate-Nationalistic Falsification of the History of the Ukrainian People) published recently featured articles by noted specialists on the history of the Ukraine, scientific atheism, and the history of religion. The lack of substance of these vain attempts by our ideological enemies from the imperialist camp and of their Uniate underlings to accomplish the usual garbling of historical facts and to distribute fake documents as the real thing are laid bare in this book.

The clerical-nationalistic conception of the historical process is anti-scientific; it replaces logic and a conformity to history with a mishmash of church-religious dogmas. "The banishment of the laws of science," wrote V. I. Lenin, "is in fact only an insinuation of the laws of religion." In the "investigations" of the clerical-nationalistic interpretation the history of the Kievan Rus and the Ukraine is simply presented as the consequence of "God's Providence," and the achievements of the national culture are to be explained by the adoption of Christianity.

But how, if you please, do we dispose of the indisputable facts that the foundations of the original culture of the Kievan Rus were already in a period when even the very biased historiography of the church cannot discover vestiges of the Christian faith; and that writing was known in the Rus at least 120 years before the introduction of Christianity? What of a whole stratum of magnificent culture reflected in a way of life, traditional ceremonies and games--a culture which existed and developed among the Slavs in pre-Christian times? And against what, if not this pre-Christian culture, were the clerics fighting when the colorful, theatrical festivals of the Rus were characterized by them as "devilish games and dancing" and the famous psalteries and trumpets were called "Satan's instruments." In the collection, it is correctly pointed out that Christianity among the Rus was established above all in the interests of the ruling class, and that it opposed those progressive elements which were contained in the culture of ancient Russian populism. It is significant that the anti-feudal movement in Kievan Rus in the 11th and 12th centuries occurred under slogans calling for rejection of the new faith.

It was the propagation, not the "acceptance," of Christianity that took place 1,000 years ago. It was neither a concern about enlightenment of the people nor "God's Providence" but class interest which induced the leadership of the ancient Russian government to introduce Christianity as a significantly stronger ideological weapon for strengthening the exploitation of the masses.

In the distorted mirror of clerical-nationalistic "Ukrainian studies" the conversion of the Rus is presented as "the beginning of the formation of the Ukrainian people." With the help of such falsifications, bourgeois nationalists are trying to substantiate their basic idea that the historical process in the Ukraine took place in isolation from the processes of development in Russia and Belorussia. These fictions are aimed at tying the Ukraine to the Catholic West and presenting the Uniate Church as spokesman for the interests of the

Ukrainian people. It is indisputably proven, however, that the ancient Russian state was established long before the introduction of Christianity and was inhabited by a single ancient Russian people, which significantly later became the basis for the formation of the three Western Slavic peoples: Russian, Ukrainian, and Belo-Russian. It is well known also that Christianity came to the Rus in its Eastern variety, which developed into the Orthodox religion. It is clear that there is not even a question of an "original Catholic orientation."

It is also a fact that Catholicism repeatedly tried to penetrate the Eastern Slavic lands. Papal legations tried assiduously to incline the Russian princes towards Rome, but in vain. The emissaries of the Roman throne were unequivocally turned back at the gates. Only beginning in the 14th Century did the Catholic Church succeed in penetrating Ukrainian lands in the tow of Lithuanian-Polish feudal lords. Always attempting to convert the Ukrainian people, to separate them from their Russian brothers, the invaders in armor and soutanes devised a union--an abnormal, predatory "alliance" of the Greek and Roman Catholic churches under the leadership of the Vatican. The union in fact became the loyal servant of foreign invaders, a weapon of political, national, and spiritual enslavement. It was thrust upon the people by force.

It was natural that the "Greek-Catholic church" from the beginning was a rabid enemy of the Ukrainians and Belo-russians. Many brilliant pages of our history and culture, which constitute a subject of national pride, are associated with the struggle against the union and the feudal-Catholic expansion. It is enough to recount that one of the goals of the Ukrainian people's war of liberation in the years 1648-1654 was the banishment from our land of Uniate servitors of the Polish gentry and the Vatican.

The Uniate Church has become the ideological leader of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism. Beginning in the 19th century, they have been following a single path of treachery, slander, and crimes against the people, whom they blasphemously call "their own." The Uniate-nationalist riffraff have willingly and unflinchingly sold themselves to Polish magnates and Austro-Hungarian bureaucrats, German occupiers in 1918 and Hitler's invaders in 1941. Even now the silver coins of Washington and the Vatican jingle in the purse of the fascist accomplices, the pathological traitors.

It should be mentioned particularly that always when the union has lost the support of foreign sabers--say, of Polish nobles or the Austrians--it has lost all its viability since it has been rejected by believers and the clergy alike.

It has vanished from the lands of the Soviet Ukraine. In the Western Ukrainian lands, as is well known, the Lvov church council announced its proposed liquidation in 1946, and in Zakarpatye a rupture occurred in the union in 1949. And this truly bloody church would have remained since then on the scrap heap of history if foreign anti-communist centers and imperialist secret services had not come forward as its benefactors and employers. The mercenaries conscientiously work for their tips. Their writings prominently feature an aphorism of Pius XII, who likes to quote President Reagan: "God has entrusted stray humanity to America."

From across the ocean Uniates and bourgeois nationalists separated from the Ukrainian people appeal to some "innate religiousity" of Ukrainians. They hold especially to this theses. Rehashing nationalistic fables of Kostromarov, Kulysh, Grushevskiy, Dontsov, of the well-known reactionaries and anti-Soviets Shentitskiy and Slipi, and of psuedo-scientific men completely separated from contemporary Ukrainian life (and also from its history), they try to resurrect the myth of a "special role" of religious consciousness in the formation of our nation, of its "holy election."

In the book "The Anti-Communist Nature of the Uniate-Nationalistic Falsification of the History of the Ukrainian People," the unreal and metaphysical nonsense of this myth is convincingly demonstrated. It runs counter to the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the nation and the nature of national psychology, in whose formation socio-economic factors, and not some innate attributes, have a determining significance. The authors of the collection correctly point out that distinct elemental-materialistic traits, free-thinking, and anti-clerical, anti-church sentiments and stands fashioned world view of the working masses, a fact that can be demonstrated by examining the history and culture of the Ukrainian people with even a somewhat objective outlook. The most persuasive argument refuting the fiction of an "innate religiousity" of Ukrainians is the massive expansion of atheism in the process of the institution and development of socialist social relationships.

Whatever kind of crafty deceptions the Uniate-nationalistic mercenaries of the western centers of psychological warfare may resort to, the truth of history, the lesson of actual socialism, exposes them. And, of course, they meet with a decisive refuff from the Soviet people--atheists and believers alike. No one will ever succeed in galvanizing a "Greek-Catholic church" in the Soviet Ukraine. The servants of imperialism have plunged into excess, now and then resorting to slander and forgery, precisely because they feel their own powerlessness.

The authors of the collection give the enemies of our people a fitting rebuke--openly and with the powerful weapons of indisputable facts. This book, undoubtedly, will be useful for our scholars, propagandists, press workers, and the general reader.

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CULTURE

UZBEK ART JOURNAL INTERVIEWS ILYA GLAZUNOV

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 6, Jun 85 (signed to press 4 Jun 85) pp 20-22

[Interview with USSR People's Artist Ilya Glazunov by Anvar Joraboyev in "Conversation from the Heart" feature: "Nationalism Is the Primary Direction"; time and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Our guest is the famous Soviet painter, People's Artist of the USSR Ilya Sergeyevich Glazunov. Ilya Sergeyevich, in all fairness, my first question for you is a rather touchy one. I hesitate whether to ask it or not.

[Answer] If this is a conversation from the heart, why would you hesitate? I won't be offended. We can speak frankly.

[Question] I have heard various opinions about you. While some praise you, others (not only art critics, but painters as well) say, "He gained fame very easily. He is one of those who, if they light a fire, they make even snow burn." So tell me, in truth, was your reputation gained as easily as some say?

[Answer] What can I say? Do you imagine that I have never heard of this? If I were to answer that those who envy me are spreading such talk, I think it would seem rather petty.

[Question] Then, if it is not uncomfortable for you, would you talk about your life, your creative path, your parents. Perhaps then it will all become clear.

[Answer] My parents . . . Unfortunately, they did not provide me with any of the conditions for my "fame," as you say, for my becoming Glazunov the painter. You are rubbing salt in my wounds. My parents died in the siege of Leningrad.

[Question] Once again I beg your pardon.

[Answer] Now those dreadful war years, the blockade, the horrible time of my childhood, all come before my eyes once again.

It was 1942. I was just a small child. The blockade was at its peak. Our house was cold and dark, like a cave. The famine . . . There was not even any water; I would fill a kettle with snow and we would melt it and drink it. There were corpses in the streets. Death lurked everywhere. It finally took our family members in its clutches. My father was the first to die of hunger. As he lay on the bed in an overcoat and fur hat, he cried out in a horrifying voice and then suddenly lay silent. Then my grandmother died. Next, my aunt Vera. There was a body in each of our rooms. If my uncle had not taken me to his village, you would not be talking with me now. I heard of my mother's death at my uncle's.

There were a lot of books at my uncle's, and I was especially taken with the ones of fine arts. The pictures in them seemed so wonderful to me. My predilection toward painting thus took shape. Later on I began studying at the Repin Academy in Leningrad. I would study and do creative work. One of my first works, while I was still a student, was displayed at an international exhibit in Prague, and I was awarded first prize at the exhibit. Within a year after that my own exhibit opened in Moscow.

[Question] Would you say, then, that success has been with you every step of the way?

[Answer] Frankly, I used to think so earlier. You cannot imagine my joy on the day my exhibit opened. But I could not imagine that this exhibit might bring me unfortunate times in addition to the joy.

[Question] How? Later on?

[Answer] After the exhibit there arose good and bad opinions about me. Some accused me of pessimism, others even that I did not know the simple techniques of drawing. Even my teacher Ioganson attacked me in the press. After that he gave a satisfactory evaluation to my diploma work. The most painful moment was when they sent me from the Academy to a primary school, saying "You have no talent for painting, but you will make a decent art instructor." So I taught, first at Izhevsk, later at Ivanovo.

[Question] Didn't you continue your creative works at the same time?

[Answer] At first, in fact, I began to fall into depression. I suffered so much mentally. But there was no point in sitting with folded hands and complaining. I needed to struggle. My friends advised me not to give up creative work. With their help I got to work again. Finally I abandoned teaching and came to Moscow. I had no house or home and no money, but I had my friends as a refuge. Every day I would work at a fever pitch, searching for my own path, my own method. I was ignored and excluded, and at first even the artists' union would not accept me (though I was a union member for 14 years). But I felt that one day the truth would surely come out.

[Question] As for the truth coming out . . .

[Answer] It happened by chance. One day the poet Nikolai Tikhonov published a positive article about my productions in the journal "MOSKVA."

Then after a short time the famous Italian art critic Ricci wrote a rather large monograph about my works. Then suddenly there was an exhibit of my works in Poland, and later in Italy; a group of Italian art experts wrote a letter to the USSR Ministry of Culture asking to open an exhibit of my works in Rome. Both of them were held amid intense celebration. Afterwards an exhibition of mine opened once again in Moscow.

Now perhaps we may conclude with this issue of how, as you would say, I became famous.

[Question] Well, here we can widen the scope. It is interesting that people are perplexed by you. You know, there are various opinions about Zhilinskii, and about Shilov -- especially about Shilov. Artists won't accept him at all. How do you view him?

[Answer] Because today some artists -- and even those in advanced circles are this way -- lump all creative work together and fall into berating it. This is their own business. If they get some benefit out of it, what can we do?

As for Shilov, why should I have a negative opinion of him or of Zhilovskii? Every creative person has his own separate path. Each one tries to create his own reality.

[Question] In the end, what should an artist adopt and what should he reject?

[Answer] The things which I adopt are fairly numerous. For example, I know that nationalism and realism are always the chief directions of all art. I like what Dostoevskii said, that "realism is the expression of the struggle between good and evil, and its battlefield is the heart of man."

[Question] And what do you reject?

[Answer] Abstractionism, naturalism, and especially hyperrealism. The most destructive threat to contemporary fine arts is precisely these trends. The chief medium of its representatives is photography. They transfer a picture just as it is through a lens onto paper. No varied coloration. For instance, the chief subject of one of the Swiss hyperrealists is to depict automobile covers tens of times enlarged. Other representatives of this current concern themselves with placing photographs of themselves alone on exhibit. These "artists" (one may call them artists only if the word is placed between quotation marks), who call themselves "living sculptures," display themselves on occasion in art galleries in the USA. They stand still for hours softly humming some melody. A living exhibit.

At the International Exhibit held in Venice for fine arts, sculpture and graphics, several hyperrealist works are being displayed. For example, several years ago at the USA pavilion the works of a photographic artist named Arbus were displayed. The chief subjects of her works were crippled and deformed and insane people. Arbus even showed their full names. To see them was horrible, to be sure, but to depict them and to laugh at them because of their misfortune was the essence of evil. In the end guilt overcame Arbus; she killed herself.

What is astonishing is that certain art critics in the West proclaim that such "artists" make "important contributions to the treasury of world culture."

[Question] To change the subject: there are some, even among us, who say, "Why nationalism? At present it has lost its function. Now, at a stage when peoples and cultures are in the process of melding together, one must create in an international spirit."

[Answer] This is an absolutely meaningless notion. Artificial international works are impossible to create. Inside every internationalism there is, without fail, nationalism. It cannot be otherwise. If internationalism is a great river, nationalism forms its tributaries.

But nationalism must have its own particular balance. Among us in Russia some pseudo-artists, who puff out their chests and say, "We have created truly national works," are trying to portray the Russians as excessively drunken, impudent figures. What, are there no other national characteristics among our people? There are -- hundreds! Industriousness, gentleness, modesty, bravery . . .

At present another harmful tendency exists: a general move of contemporary issues toward creative works on the basis of national historical materials. Especially in cinema. This has gone on so lightly that in the end historical reality ends up crudely distorted. Take the film "Andrei Rublev." Just such a situation showed up in it.

[Question] Still another issue: you must have given it some thought. At present quite a few exhibitions are comprised exclusively of landscapes, still-lives, and portraits.

[Answer] That is true. After this, subjects related to various phases have been widely displayed. You know, pictures in the basic sense of the word, pictures in the style of Leonardo Da Vinci, Ivanov and Repin, are for some reason disappearing among us. At times I begin to wonder if this is not a sign that our fine arts are heading toward some kind of dead end. The solution of this problem has first priority, and it depends upon the teachers in schools preparing artists.

[Question] That means it depends upon you, too, Ilya Sergeyevich. After all, you are a professor at the Surikov Institute of Painting in Moscow.

[Answer] Certainly, it depends on me as well. I have helped my pupils however I could. In this regard the copying of works by such great artists as Rembrandt, Titian, Repin and others holds great importance. For some reason, though, most students, most future artists, believe that this business (that is, copying) is needless drudgery. No, this is extremely essential work. After all, future composers imitate the works of the great artists of the past such as Bach and Beethoven.

[Question] Most great artists have not felt that drawing illustrations for the works of writers or poets befitted their talents. But you have produced many illustrations for the works of Dostoevskii and Leskov.

[Answer] Not only for these, but for the works of Blok, Nekrasov, Kuprin, and Nikitin as well. I continue this work and I will never give it up. I would never consider this work to be second-rate or temporary. It is serious creative work. For example, take Vrubel's "Demon." Do you know how it was produced? It was in the course of illustrating Lermontov's works.

[Question] But here as well there is a second side to the problem. As I recently observed, while some artists refuse to do book graphics, many others become addicted to this work. They do drawings for any work they find.

[Answer] And as a result serious works are published with shallow illustrations. The illustrative artist should work on illustrations only for works he himself loves -- for instance, I sincerely love classical Russian literature.

Indeed, I was quite delighted to know that the makeup for Prince Mishkin in the film made from Dostoevskii's novel "The Idiot" was adapted from the portrait which I drew of him.

[Question] It has just come to my mind: it is said of you that "Glazunov has produced portraits only of presidents, kings, and movie stars; the simple people, where are they?"

[Answer] It seems that they are not well acquainted with my work, since I have often been at Nurek and the BAM and have done many works on the laborers there.

[Question] The famous portrait master Goya wrote, "My eyes and my drawings do not distinguish small details. I do not count how many hairs there are in the beard of a man who passes by me. I do not even pay attention to his buttons. Such trivialities do not at all interest me." How do you react to these words, both as a major portrait painter and as the head of the portrait studio at the Surikov Institute?

[Answer] Here there is a simple axiom: the artist must be able to depict not the outward appearance, but the inner world, of his subject.

[Question] Coloration is often called the heart of color painting.

[Answer] Much has been written regarding this. To be able to render the color of things is not so complicated. But what is really difficult is to subordinate color to the general idea of the picture. The painter must be able to speak with the aid of colors. Russian icons can serve as a clear example of rendering the idea of a work through color. As for icons . . .

[Question] As for icons, they seemed to be on the way to being totally forgotten twenty years ago. Among those devoted to the restoration of icons

you hold a major position. All types of eminent museum specialists will one day covet your icon collection.

[Answer] My interest in these rare works of art began in my student days. When we went for a practicum in Siberia, I was suddenly captured by the sight of several icons in a small church. It was as if cymbals crashed, or as if I had taken hold of the sun. There in my sight was visible such ornament, such pleasing colors, such clarity of design. It was so difficult to convince ourselves that these works, belittled as "religious," were authentic jewels.

[Question] Ilya Sergeyevich, let us conclude our conversation with your ideas on Uzbek fine arts.

[Answer] In my view it has undergone a period of rapid development. Exhibits held in Moscow have given clear proof of this. There seems to be quite a number of talented young artists among you. But they still have not been able to find their own consistent paths. Thus there is still a need for much searching. Indeed, you also have artists who imitate the West. Imitation is necessary, perhaps, but only to a certain degree. After that, one must be released from it; if not, one remains unable to escape from imitation. I would like for nationalism, and I say again nationalism, to be the compass for Uzbek artists as well.

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CSO: 1836/450

CULTURE

TURKMEN LITERARY IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLES REMEMBERED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 14 June 1985 carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by Durdymukhammet Nuralyyev on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the decree of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee "On party policy toward artistic literature" and its consequences in Turkmenistan. "It established a definite turning point; it served as a major support and beacon for the development of proletarian literature, and for the formation of a union for all writers. The struggle for a healthy Turkmen literature was strengthened especially after this decree. A relentless struggle was waged against bourgeois-nationalistic elements in Turkmen literature. Realistic Turkmen literature was freed from their influence." Later, however, "antiproletarian elements disregarded or posed obstacles to the growth of a healthy Turkmen Soviet literature. They attacked the satirical poet Ata Salykh, who was a supporter of the building of socialism in Turkmenistan in a manner resembling the inappropriate hostile attacks on Gor'kiy in Russia." As a result of the attacks on Salykh, the Turkmen Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee was compelled to print a special article defending Salykh in its newspaper SHURALAR TURKMENISTANY [Turkmenistan of the Soviets].

WORK OF KAZAKH 'MEKTEP' EDUCATION PRESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MUGHALIMI in Kazakh on 29 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by A. Levkovskiy, deputy chief of the KaSSR Ministry of Education Schools Administration, entitled "The School Books Have Been Supplied." The article reports on textbook publishing efforts of the Kazakh "Mektep" (School) and Russian "Prosveshcheniye" educational presses.

According to Levkovskiy, the "Mektep" Press has completely met its 1985-publishing plan, having published by 1 July a total of 5,265,725 volumes of 74 different texts (53 in Kazakh, 3 in Russian and 18 in Uighur). He notes, also this much improved quality, new printing methods and more color of this year's texts.

The "Prosveshcheniye" Press has produced 9,419,450 volumes, although printing of some editions still continues. Levkovskiy stresses the importance of reliable school text supply for the development of teaching and teaching methodology.

'HISTORY OF TURKMEN LITERATURE' PRAISED BY KARAKALPAKS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 7 June 1985 carries a 1,300-word review by S. Akhmedov, Ph. D., and K. Kurambayev, and Cand. phil. sci., of the last three volumes of the six-volume "History of Turkmen Literature," in which it is pointed out that an essay in the final volume of the set discusses the interrelationships between Turkmen and other literatures. "Much room is given to thoughts on the literary cooperation of the peoples of the USSR. Despite the absence of a clear statement on the internal influence of literary relations or their theoretical content, this chapter will interest the reader on questions of their development. At any rate, there is one thing we must stress: in recent years special importance has been given to the study of the mutual relations between Turkmen literature and Uzbek and Karakalpak literature in the study of Uzbek and Karakalpak literatures. A number of books and dozens of articles devoted to this question have been written in Uzbekistan and Karakalpakistan." It is pointed out that if these sources had been taken into consideration, the chapter would have been better. The review concluded by noting that "certainly, the experience of the writers of the fraternal Turkmen people can serve as an example to Karakalpak writers in the work of writing and publishing a multi-volume history of Karakalpak Soviet literature."

POOR TRANSLATIONS LIMIT APPRECIATION OF KAZAKH LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 19 July 1985 carries on page 8 a 3,100-word article by noted Kazakh writer Aboizhamil Nurpeyisov, published under the rubric "Translation-Limitations and Potential," entitled "Spiritual Unity-Stylistic Unity." The article takes a critical look at the problem of Russian translation of nationality literature.

Word for word, Russian translation, Nurpeyisov shows, is the vehicle through which an all-union public gains access to nationality literature. But, he shows, such translations, in addition to being dull and colorless, are also often totally inadequate and, most important, are usually unable to communicate the greatness of the original that they purport to interpret. He thus suggests that the time has come for a shift to literary translations, made by members of nationality groups thoroughly versed in Russian, as well as in their native languages. Only then, he shows, will the nationality literary classics emerge as the great works of art that they are.

KAZAKH-LANGUAGE FRENCH TEXT CALLED FIRST STEP

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 5 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Ghalymzhan Muganov, junior research worker of the Y. Altynsarin imeni Pedagogical Scientific Research Institute, published under the rubric "School Reform, A Happy Duty," entitled "A Good Beginning." The article reviews what the author hopes will be a new series of foreign language textbooks in the Kazakh language specially suited to the needs of Kazakh students.

According to Muqanov, foreign language instruction has always been a sore point for Kazakh nationality schools since their students, often deficient in the grammar of Kazakh itself and not fully conversant in Russian, must attempt to learn one foreign language through another. The newly, very carefully written and edited French language text, "Frantsuz Tili" (The French language), by Zayda Nurghazina, Qulpan Yermekova and Margul Moldasheva, "Mektep" Press, Muqanov sees as evidence that a change is about to take place which will allow students to learn foreign languages in Kazakh and through Kazakh. He thus applauds the new French-Kazakh Dictionary that is soon to appear.

KASSR: BOOKS ARE ALSO PART OF PROMISED CULTURAL SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 5 July 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,600-word editorial entitled "Cultural Centers." The article looks at KaSSR cultural and sports services in accordance with a recently enacted CPSU Central Committee resolution calling for a general improvement in this area.

According to the editorial, there are 9,000 clubs and similar organizations in the KaSSR serving one-half million persons, often with great creativity and competence. However, he continues, the situation is not universally good and the editorial singles out book access in general and cultural services to rural people in particular as problem areas. There are, for example, the editorial notes, more than 17,000 libraries in the republic with 100,000 highly skilled employees. However, it goes on, the job that these many well-staffed facilities are doing to encourage reading and literacy is, if anything, worse than in the past.

There is no reason why, the editorial goes on, that more cannot be done to promote books and to bring culture to rural areas of the republic that are now increasingly deprived.

RESULTS OF LITERARY LANGUAGE CONFERENCE VIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 6, June 1985, carries on pages 20-21 a 1,400-word article by Doctor of Philological Sciences Babash Abilqasymov, published under the rubric "The Horizon of Science," entitled "A Treasure With Deep Roots." The article reviews the recently concluded Conference on the Kazakh Literary Language in Recent Years.

Abilqasymov repeatedly rejects the application of European criteria to the study of the development of the Kazakh literary language because of the special character of Kazakh history and culture.

Abilqasymov shows, for example, that oral literature was far more significant than written for a nomadic people and that it attained a sophistication equal to that attained by the written literatures of the Russians and other European peoples. Moreover, Abilqasymov continues, the relationships between this highly developed oral literature and written documents was of such a nature that written documents, when they emerged, were of great content and sophistication and by no means marked a beginning of the development of a literary language; roots must be sought farther back still.

Turning to the question of "common Turkic literary languages," Abilqasymov claims documents written in them by Kazakhs for the Kazakhs. There never has been, he stresses, a literary language that purely reflects the language of a single people without many elements coming from outside. In terms of this criterion, documents written in Chagatay or older Tatar are as much Kazakh as they belong to any other Turkic people. Abilqasymov acknowledges, however, the great impact of the relationship with Russia upon the Kazakhs and their literary language, which rose to fulfill a new, enhanced social role under the direct influence of the great Kazakh reformers of the 19th century such as Abay.

CSO: 1830/31

CULTURE

ANTHOLOGY OF EARLY TURKIC 'SUFİ' TEXTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 16 August 1985 carries on page 7 a 1,500-word review by Candidate in Philological Sciences Alma Qyrawbayeva of Akhmed Iugineki's "Aqiqat Syyy" (The Prize of Truth), "Gylym" (Science) Press, 1985, entitled "Sayings of the Aqiqat Syyy." There has been, Qyrawbayeva notes, a fundamental change in recent times in the way in which ancient Turkic literature of the peoples later participating in the ethnogenesis of the Kazakhs is treated and presented. Iugineki's new book (actually a collaboration with turcologists Abzhan Auryshzhanov and Berikbay Saghyndyqov) is, according to reviewer Qyrawbayeva, fully indicative of the best of the new approach.

Iugineki's book, she goes on to note, as its title (from a famous Sufi text) indicates, is devoted to the Turkic literature of the early medieval period, the 10th to 12th centuries, when texts were heavily Islamic and much colored by the prevailing Sufism. Iugineki and his collaborators, Qyrawbayeva continues, strive to present the major texts of the period as texts (photographic reproductions), in transcription and fully translated and explained. She criticizes the new anthology on only two accounts, lack of adequate bibliography to suggest further research and lack of a dictionary at the end of the book covering all material, and otherwise highly recommends it to the general reader, "philosophers," folklorists and those interested in literature and in philology. Sample quotations are used to provide an idea of the "Sufi world view" of the texts.

MUSIREPOV STRESSES KNOWLEDGE OF KAZAKH TONGUE FOR WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 16 August 1985 carries on pages 3 and 12 a 3,000-word transcript of a speech recently delivered by Academician Ghabit Musirepov, now the dean of Kazakh writers, before a meeting of the Kazakhstani Writers' Union party organizations convened in his honor. In his speech, Musirepov places particular emphasis on the Kazakh mother tongue as the primary armament of the Kazakh writer and on the necessity for anyone claiming the title of writer to know his own language thoroughly. In the same context, Musirepov urges the evaluation of nationality writers upon the basis of their skill in utilizing the richness of their own native tongues and not according to Russian translation. Kazakh critics are assigned a special role by Musirepov, in this connection, as guardians of linguistic purity.

Looking to the future of republic literature, Musirepov states the need to involve the younger generation in the literary activities of the present. He seems to suggest that there is a danger to the Kazakh literary future from young people who stand outside Kazakh literary society as they do now. The literary establishment, he seems to say, must move to narrow the gap.

CSO: 1830/53

CULTURE

WRITERS' UNION PLENUM STRESSES CONTEMPORARY THEMES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 14 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,700-word report entitled "Inseparable From the Work of the Party and the People" which reports on the topics discussed at the Eighth Plenum of the board of the Uzbek SSR Writers' Union. First Secretary Olmas Umarbekov spoke on the tasks placed on writers by the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Among the tasks are the need to strengthen ties with writers' unions of fraternal republics, increase cooperation between writers and artists in the theater, improve the substance of literary criticism, and renew the work of creative councils. Writers must also stand in the front ranks of the ideological struggle by combating the insidious, cunning and confusing ideals and views of the bourgeoisie. They must devote their works to contemporary themes such as the fight against alcoholism and the various problems connected with scientific and technological progress. Writers of the Soviet East particularly must address the survival of vestiges of the past. Unfortunately, propaganda against religious views is very slack, and the ugly heads of these vestiges have reared themselves ever stronger.

I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, also spoke at the plenum. He stressed that writers must more actively cover current processes in national and republic life, expose flaws and shortcomings that hinder social development, and fight against those who violate labor and state discipline, abuse their positions, engage in procrastination, or practice parasitism and speculation. It is the writer's task to depict the positive changes that have taken place since the 16th Plenum, and to create striking images of today's workers.

CSO: 1830/61

REGIONAL ISSUES

SUFI SAINT, KHOREZM DEVIANT CULT DESCRIBED IN DETAIL

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 84 (signed to press 2 Nov 84)
pp 30-32

[Article by G. Snesev, candidate of historical sciences: "Sheik Yusuf Khamadani"]

[Text] It is quite predictable that Sheik Yusuf Khamadani would occupy an honored position in the Khorezm (and Central Asian in general) hagiology: he is the one who is at the foundations of Central Asian Sufism and his school includes many eminent Sufis who comprise the main contingent of saints here.

Yusuf Khamadani is a historical personality and the dates of his life are known (1048 or 1049-1140) as are many details of his biography. The life of this wanderer, although it is rich in various kinds of events, is essentially nothing exceptional. Biographies depict him as an outstanding Muslim. According to one account, "...Yusuf Khamadani during the course of his life read the Koran 10,000 times, and memorized 700 essays devoted to the Holy Word, the law and interpretation of the Koran and legends about the prophets; he spoke with 213 sheiks...he converted 8,000 idol worshipers to Islam and there is an endless number of those whom with an admonition he caused to leave their sins behind and enter onto the path of truth."¹ Moreover, according to the stories of his students, he made 37 pilgrimages to Mecca and the holy places, and he did this on foot.

It is surprising how with all this he still had time for the occupations which his biographers call his main ones--farming and sewing footwear. Leaving on their conscious the improbable number of devout accomplishments of our sheik, let us still turn special attention to his missionary activity. Regardless of how questionable the number of his converts to Islam may be (8,000), which is undoubtedly exaggerated many times, it is still important to us because it indicates one of the essential functions of both Yusuf Khamadani and other Sufi sheikhs like him. They were among the major proponents of Islam on Central Asian land. And Yusuf Khamadani obviously excelled greatly in this field.

The spread of Islam to Central Asia and the areas adjacent to it stretched out over entire centuries, but it began soon after the appearance of Islam. V. V. Bartold noted that "Muslim propaganda was effective on the steppes as early as

the era of the Omayyads,"² that is, no later than the 8th century. And by the time of the life of the sheik who interests us (11th-12th centuries) the "steppe" had "come very close" to the main feasts of Islam at that time and Yusuf Khamadani, like other missionaries of his kind, did not have to go into the depths of Asia: that same Khorasan, the main region for the preaching activity of Yusuf Khamadani, was already flooded with masses of emissaries from the north and also recent shamanists.

It is known that he gained many followers in Bukhara and that he lived for a fairly long time in Samarkand where he was also greatly respected. One must assume that it was in this period that the sultan Sandzhar sent a message to the Samarkand sheikhs and grandees in which he wrote: "There are rumors that the man of God Yusuf Khamadani has reached perfection, but we have not had occasion to go to him." Further Sandzhar states that he is offending 50,000 dinars for expenditures on the dormitory for the dervishes and asks Yusuf Khamadani's blessing on the war with Suleymanshan (also Seljuhid, the son of his brother Mohammad--G. S.)³

Yusuf Khamadani died on the way to Merv, and his burial vault is located there. It was described by the eminent Sufi poet Dzhami (15th century). At the end of the last century it was seen by V. A. Zhukovskiy, after which he began to collect information about Yusuf Khamadani. The burial vault has been preserved up to our time. But our expedition discovered another grave of Khamadani--in the settlement of Besh-Mergen, a considerable distance from the main centers of the past and present Khorezm. Incidentally, in conversations with local residents it became clear that the Khorezm "scribes," people who are more or less learned in theology and Muslim teachings, do not consider this to be the true grave of Yusuf Khamadani. The mullah of the Khankin mosque Ataulla, who gave fairly precise dates of the life of the sheik, said that Yusuf Khamadani was in Khorezm for only 3 days and only his kadamdza is here (literally: "place of step," that is, the place where he placed his foot). Sahid Akhmed-Khodja, an old man who lives in the immediate vicinity of the burial vault of Yusuf Khamadani, also called it a kadamdza. He explained to us that the place "has a very strong holiness, stronger than other places." But most of the Khorezm Muslims even today believe that Yusuf Khamadani rests in peace in Besh-Mergen.

It is surprising why such a remote place became the center of the cult of Yusuf Khamadani in Khorezm. For if the same sheik actually had been in Khorezm, he could have been received honorably by followers in Gurgandzhe, the capital of Khorezm. But not in one of the centers of Khorezm during the 11th-12th centuries--neither Kunya-Urgench, nor Biruni nor Khiva--did we find any traces of the famous sheik or any hint of a recollection of him. We accidentally entered the settlement of Besh-Mergen and certainly did not expect that we would end up in the zone of one of the most enigmatic cultic complexes in the hagiology of the Khorezm.

This so-called burial vault of Yusuf Khamadani cannot even compare with the luxurious mausoleums raised in Khorezm over the graves of the holy man Palvanat, Sultan-Bobo or Yuryabek-Khan. A fairly primitive frame structure with clay, like a residential building, with a flat roof, it has nothing in common with the cupola. True, a strong impression is made by the extremely

large tугas--ritual banners resting against the rear wall of the cemetery and towering over its roof: the majority of them were tree trunks cut at the root with attached strips of flags entwined with rags from the pilgrims.

In the neighboring kishlak we gathered a good deal of information from the local sheiks concerning the history of this burial ground and the cult of Yusuf Khamadani. All of this was subsequently rechecked and augmented. The material that was covered makes it possible to rate this cult as one of the original ones in the hagiology of Khorezm, in which various paths of the emergence of the cult of the Muslim saints were intertwined.

The most interesting for us was the information about the annual procession that is a celebration at the burial grounds of Yusuf Khamadani. Various celebrations involving a lot of people at burial grounds of holy men have taken place in other parts of Khorezm, but there are perhaps only two (Yusuf Khamadani and Sheikh Muhtara-Vali) for whom we established certain specific peculiarities both in the ritual and in the behavior of the people and in the role played by the most popular holy man.

The processions at these two burial grounds had nothing in common either with orthodox Islam or with canonized hagiology: these are nocturnal gatherings of people who have given themselves over to boisterous and fairly disorderly gaiety and, as almost all the informants say, with extremely liberal relations between men and women which, of course, absolutely does not accord with the traditional norms of Islam.

This phenomenon is unique to a considerable degree, but there is reason to assume that very soon its activists will disappear from the memory of even the oldest generation and therefore let us discuss it in greater detail, for many aspects of these festivities will undoubtedly attract the attention of religious scholars. The procession at the burial ground of Yusuf Khamadani brought together people from various places in Khorezm, frequently extremely remote ones. A resident of the Khishlak Besh-Mergen, where this burial ground is located, Yunusdzhani-Ishan (born 1907), who included himself among its custodians, told us in detail about the ritual of the celebration.

The procession took place here in September, when everything had ripened in the fields and orchards. Whole families came to the celebration and settled in with their "compatriots"--Khivin guests in one place, Urgench--in another, Tashauz--separately, and so forth. The celebration began on Thursday at noon and therefore people tried to arrive by morning; the height of the procession took about 4 hours and it ended after midnight--toward 2 o'clock.

There were no special managers and in each settlement their own yashuli (elders) kept order. Each community brought its own groceries and cooking utensils.

The festivities were not interrupted for prayers. The mullahs, if there were any there, simply sat and observed and did not perform any of their duties. And if someone present wanted to pray he went off to the side.

The main thing in the procession was "tomosho"--entertainment. Gathered here were musicians, singers, masknarabozy--clowns, dorbozy--tightrope walkers, kurchakchi--puppeteers. First the musicians and singers performed and then followed the kurash--competition of fighters "tarap ma tarap" (side against side). Then the boys danced. But at this celebration there was no battle of the drums, which is a favorite in Khorezm, nor the usual dogfights, nor the goatfights. At 2 am on Friday everyone dispersed very quickly, even running, if they had not managed to get into a cart.

We were told about this strange celebration at the burial ground of Yusuf Khamadi, which has not been practiced for a long time, by the residents of the kishlaks located near the fortress of Kyat. Let us give several interesting testimonies which augment what we have already said about the procession.

We heard, for example, that near morning the sheik Yusuf would come out of his grave. Then one of the informants said that he liked it if people have not already dispersed by that time while others explained it in a different way: they said Yusuf observed the gathering and celebrated along with the people since this holy man loved gaiety.

The old people said that the sheiks of the burial ground received permission from the Khiva Khan to conduct the processions and received a great deal of profit from the festivities.

"All this is wrong according to the laws of Islam," asserted one of our informants, the chairman of the local Muslim clergy. And he quite accurately noted that the procession at the burial ground of Yusuf Khamadani had nothing in common with the orthodox religion.

Another unique feature of this celebration, which we have already mentioned, in no way corresponds to the traditional customs that have been ingrained in the life of the population and reinforced by the norms of Muslim religion. Yunusdzhan-Ishan told us:

"Men, women and children came to the procession at the burial ground of Yusuf Khamadani. The women here mixed with the men and they never covered their faces. It was mainly women who went to these processions. In other places and at other festivals the women sat separately from the men. Barren women came here both to see the procession and at the same time to carry out ziarat, a pilgrimage to the grave of the holy man. And the holy man was happy to have given satisfaction to those who came. He was a kichirimli (that is, one who gives forgiveness--G. S.) and he granted great rights to the people."

Babadzhan (65) from the kishlak said: "There was lovemaking at the procession and because of this there were also murders. I remember a case in which a man killed his wife because he caught her with another man."

And how did the holy man regard the loose behavior of the men and women? "The holy man was a simple person," explained that tolerant old man Saur-Bobo. "The gaiety at the procession was forgiven since the holy man himself was cheerful," the local residents told us. "There were cases of loose behavior

of men and women at festivities at other burial grounds, but other saints did not forgive this and punished such behavior; the people knew this and were careful, but at the burial ground of Yusuf Khamadani in August and September they created something unusual, and nobody was punished for this. This means that the holy man forgave it."

The specific behavior of the men and women at this procession, its special, unusual nature, which is so remote from the Muslim belief, can be regarded as a distant remnant of the ancient festivities of gathering the crop which was related to the magic of fertility and had the nature of an orgy.⁴

Suggestions about the origins of the Khorezm processions help to explain the paths of emergence of the cult of Muslim holy men, including the Khorezm variant of the cult of Yusuf Khamadani. We shall discuss this again in our conclusion.

In order to conclude the discussion on the procession at the burial ground of Yusuf Khamadani, one must still mention another strange custom which we have never heard of before. This is the "arava tirkash"--the tying together of the carts. This entertainment consisted of fastening two carts together (one after the other) with thick stakes and this aggregate was pulled by one horse. Up to 20 people were seated on the carts and on the stakes (the people telling the story gave an even larger figure), among whom were young female artists and young chaps. On the shoulders of one of them was a bacha--a young dancing boy whose hand movements imitated the dance. In the first cart sat a musician with a surmay.⁵ The wheels moved slowly, pushed sometimes by the participants in the entertainment who were walking, and they tried to push it to some elevated place, for example, onto a bridge across a canal.

Nobody could explain the point of this custom; the orthodox mullahs with whom we spoke had an extremely negative attitude toward it. Perhaps it had some sacral meaning, but what? So far it has not been deciphered.

The image of the sheik Yusuf Khamadani is perhaps the most unusual and complicated in Khorezm hagiology. At first glance everything seems to be as it should be: to the Muslim holy man has been added an honored wanderer, a far from ordinary Sufi sheik, the founder of a Central Asian school of mysticism. But this is only a first glance. What is unusual begins with that procession which was described above, with all the mysterious components that are inherent in it. The false burial vault of Yusuf Khamadani discloses the ancient basis of the cult, on which it actually became established and was further developed: the burial vault was a kind of mecca where mentally ill people from all over Khorezm went hoping to be healed here.

The mentally ill were also brought to other burial grounds in Khorezm, but the burial ground of Yusuf Khamadani was, as it were, a "specialized therapy center." Here is what was said about this by the already mentioned resident of Besh-Mergen, Yunusdzhan-Ishan: "The sheik Yusuf Khamadani was a curer of the mentally ill ("dzhinni"). This was his specialty. If three or four mentally ill people were taken to Sultan-Bobo⁶ in a year, here they brought 40-50 people a month, from Kunya-Urgench, Kungrad and even Tashkent. They

live here around the burial ground in camps or with acquaintances in the kishlak. The rebellious ones were tied down while they were brought in."

Jamal Makhmudov from a kishlak near Shavat said: "When dzhinni are brought to Yusuf Khamadani the sheik of the burial ground can approach these patients and he places chains on the disorderly ones. Some dzhinni leave immediately: this means that the holy man has not wished to help them, and the ones he wishes to cure will remain. After 40 days the chains fall from them of their own accord; such a dzhinni subsequently visits the burial ground by his own will. Nobody says prayers next to the patients; in general they do not pray in these cases. The shifo (cure) comes from being at the burial ground. The patients sit on the ground and they are given food and water, and if the holy man wishes the patient is cured...." We have heard many stories from old people about cases of curing mentally ill people at the burial ground of Yusuf Khamadani.

The materials gathered in Khorezm clearly show that the cult of Yusuf Khamadani is closely related to the complex of three Muslim beliefs and rituals which we call shamanism (it has undoubtedly been sharply degraded today but one still cannot consider it to be completely eradicated). Moreover, Yusuf Khamadani, that respected Sufi sheik, has been transformed into a pira--a protector of shamans and people who are suffering from various nervous disorders and people who are not psychologically well-balanced. I wish to recall here an extremely unusual belief which singles out Yusuf Khamadani among the numerous saints of Khorezm. During the time of the procession the holy man comes out of his grave and observes the entertainment of those who are gathered there. This belief is unique and is related, possibly, to the special nature of his cult.

Here is an interesting story from Vapa Vaisov, who performed the duties of the sheik not even at the burial ground of Khamadani, but far from it, on the right bank of the Amud-Darya, at the burial ground of Sultan-Bobo:

"There are parknans (shamans) here at the burial ground of Sultan-Bobo, but they do not receive 'potiya' (blessing--G. S.) here. For this they go to the burial ground of Sheikh Yusuf Khamadani. When a person becomes a dzhinni this means that the dzhinni and peri have 'locked the lock' and the key to this lock is Yusuf Khamadani." Approximately the same thing was told us by Yunusdzhan-Ishan from Besh-Mergen: "Sheikh Yusuf Khamadani, even while he was living, asserted his will over all dzhinnis, peri and devs,⁷ and shamans and parknans come to his grave to receive blessing. It sometimes happens that dzhinni who are treated at the burial ground of Yusuf Khamadani become soothsayers--shamans. While they are asleep they hear: 'You must become a soothsayer!'"

Those people with whom we spoke who presented Yusuf Khamadi to us as a protector of shamans gave us perhaps the most detailed characteristic of the system of shamanism of all which we received in Khorezm. One more of these testimonies must be mentioned. There exists a belief that Yusuf Khamadani's teacher was Lukman-Khakim himself, who in Islam is considered to be the founder of the science of medicine. According to tradition he was a

contemporary of the first people on earth and around him "gathered all the medicinal plants in order to place himself at his disposal."

For clarifying the paths of emergence of the cult of the Muslim holy man in Khorezm, the cult of Yusuf Khamadani is interesting in two respects.

Of course here there is the extreme banal process of canonization of eminent Sufi sheiks from the distant past, which is extended right up to our day, when holy men included even rank-and-file ishans who were in charge of small provincial communities in their vulgar variant, which is almost lacking in any religious or philosophical elements of early Sufism.

But another aspect of the cult of Yusuf Khamadani is much more remarkable, even if our idea is still hypothetical. It seems that during that age when the conversion of the population of Khorezm and the surrounding steppes to Islam was being completed, when ancient beliefs were being decisively eliminated from the awareness and rituals and new objects of worship were being introduced which corresponded to Muslim beliefs, it was precisely this cult, because of the outstanding position of Sheikh Yusuf Khamadani and his role in the religious life of the peoples of Central Asia, that mixed in on the scale of Khorezm such a large heathen object of worship which is related to the cult of fertility and with shamanist ideas and rituals which had become ingrained in the ancient population of Khorezm.

Everything leads to this idea: the strange location of the epicenter of the cult--in a remote corner of the oasis, the unusual nature of the celebrations (processions) at the burial ground, the elements of magical eroticism that have been retained, and especially the functional specifics of the burial ground which is related to shamanism and its rituals and has the goal of treating people who are mentally ill.

It would be impossible to concretize this ancient object of devotion. It is difficult to say whether it was one of the divinities of the Mazdaist pantheon or a more ancient "great spirit" of the shamanist cycle of beliefs. It seems probable that at one time there existed here one of the centers of the ancient cult of fertility, that cult whose relics have been found everywhere in Khorezm, this real preserve of ethnographic and archeological archaisms, in the most varied areas of life. Another variant is possible: the cult of Yusuf Khamadani corresponded here with some shamanist center, a sanctuary where the shamans pass through the ritual of initiation. This kind of replacement is traditional for determining an era in the history of Central Asia. There can hardly be any doubt that the numerous holy people, the protectors, ideas about whom were widespread not only among craftsmen, but in general in any professional environment, at one time occupied the position of pre-Islamic deities and spirits with analogous functions of protection who were driven out of the consciousness and ritual during the process of the conversion of the population of Central Asia to Islam.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. A. Zhukovskiy, "Drevnosti Zakaspiyskogo kraia. Razvaliny starogo merva" [Antiquities of the Caspian Area. Ruins of Ancient Merv],

St. Petersburg, 1984, p 172. We took the biographical details of the life of Yusuf Knamadani mainly from this work.

2. V. V. Bartold, "Turkestan v epokhu mongolskogo nashestviya. Soch." [Turkestan During the Age of the Mongol Invasions. Essays], Moscow, 1903, vol 1, p 316. Omeyyady--An Arab Dynasty (661-750).
3. See V. A. Zhukhovskiy, op. cit., p 171.
4. This question is discussed in detail in the book: G. P. Snegarev, "Relikty domusul'manskikh verovery i obryadov u uzbekov khorezma" [Relics of Pre-Muslim Beliefs and Rituals Among Uzbeks in Khorezm], Moscow, 1909, p 303-306. Editor's remark.
5. Religious instrument.
6. Sanctuaries on the right bank of the Amudarya in the Sultanuizdag Mountains; this has been discussed in our magazine (No 8, 1983)--editor's remark.
7. Spirits with which Central Asian shamans "do business."

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11772

CSO: 1030/105

REGIONAL ISSUES

IMPROVEMENT IN BSSR JOURNALIST CADRES URGED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by N. Zenkovich, chief of the sector for newspapers and magazines of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia: "The Name in the Newspaper"]

[Excerpts] The organizational varieties and forms of training are important variables in the system for increasing the occupational mastery of workers in the press.

In our republic, for example, 95 percent of the journalists now have a higher education. Publishing houses are putting out many aids, monographs and books. So anybody who wants to study independently has plenty of literature. At the same time a good tradition has taken form in the retraining of journalist personnel in party training institutions and in republic and oblast courses for increasing qualifications. Press conferences by leaders of the republic, oblasts, cities and rayons have become a part of the practice. Rayon journalists have job training in the editorial offices of republic and oblast newspapers and they study in interrayon creative associations (we have 34 of them), schools and lecture courses for journalist mastery. There are traveling meetings of commissions and sections of the BSSR Union of Journalists directly in the editorial collectives and at the enterprises.

Why then in our republic do we not have very many journalists who have their own stamp, their own unrepeatable individual style? It seems that one should look at certain earlier traditions in the training of personnel for the press and make the corresponding corrections. One must agree that drabness and unoriginal writing are, unfortunately, frequent guests on the pages of the newspapers. What are the reasons for this? First and foremost, a lack of talented individualists in a number of creative collectives. There are not very many truly gifted people.

This is why we in all ways support, protect and encourage the creativity of workers whose names have come favorites among the readers, who authorship one can recognize without a signature, from the style. But nonetheless the ranks of the highly skilled journalists are not being augmented with youth in the way we should like them to.

Of course one cannot but take into account certain new peculiarities of this problem. And first of all these include the rapid increase in the number of workers in the press. Under this five-year plan, for example, we in Belorussia have created the new publishing house Yunatstva, the magazine MASTATSTVA BELARUSI, and more than 10 large-circulation newspapers. There are now more than 3,000 journalists working in the republic. This profession has become the most widespread among the creative specialties.

At the same time what newspaper manager does not dream about a bright, original worker, a fresh thinker who has the ability to pointedly raise a crucial problem and follow its solution through to the end? There are also, unfortunately, dreams of the kind where certain editors, in order not to complicate their lives, are oriented toward respectable but smooth hats in newspaper circles who are programmed toward boring experience of prescribed truths.

The attraction toward mediocrity in the creative composition of the editorial staff sometimes reaches the absurd.

Yes, the labor of the journalist is based on competence and publicistic mastery in combination with high ideological and moral qualities. One must not forget about a certain amount of courage either. And not everyone is prepared for this. For what is a journalist known for: his constant allies are risk, civic boldness, the ability to defend his point of view. It is more peaceful to write ordinary, passable material--and then there is no excess fuss, but the rewards are not very great either.

A journalist who writes clearly, freshly and not in a standard way...of course this is first of all a person with original thinking who is interesting even in his daily life. For the style of writing is a continuation of the style of life. But to be original and interesting certainly does not mean to have the reputation of a quarrelsome fighter or to be known as an uncontrolled, disrespectful individualist. To be sure, some editors have trouble with these kinds of people. And they must be especially careful about themselves. The manager should use methods whereby, without suppressing their creative individuality, he can contribute to the greatest possible manifestation of their talent. Nothing can be accomplished here by shouts and orders. It is necessary to have more refined devices of controlling people with various levels of creative capabilities.

Today the problem of training journalists with their own individual style, in my opinion, is becoming especially important. We are checking on all of the newcomers in this work and we are in all ways supporting useful undertakings by party committees and the journalism faculties of the university. The union of journalists of the republic and editorial staff are trying to direct their actions into one area. Our first task is to reach a point where there is effective work on the part of all units of the system for searching, selecting and training talented youth for the long-range future, taking into account the needs for journalist personnel up to the year 2000.

Here is how we conduct the search for youth who are capable of literary creativity. Long before their admission exams into the university the

teachers on the journalism faculty and eminent publicists from editorial staffs of republic newspapers and magazines, television and radio, go out into the oblasts and rayons. In the editorial staffs of local newspapers and in secondary schools they are interested in those who are testing their forces in the press. Frequently they go there with specific names which they have found in publications in the Pioneer and youth press.

We have set a task: the management of each publication--from the local newspaper to the republic party newspaper, should have a clear awareness of how many workers and of what categories he will need up to the year 2000, and taking this into account he should be concerned about training his own. And they should be trained in such a way as to avoid mediocrity and to educate and develop a journalist with a bright individual face. Many editorial staffs, especially of rayon newspapers, have been operating successfully in this area for a long time.

It is important to determine the nature of these inclinations as early in life as possible. To this end, the people in charge of the journalism faculty invite well-known publicists of the republic to the university. They give special courses on essays, reporting and feuilletons and they conduct practical classes with the students who are manifesting an interest in one genre or another or in one subject or another.

The mechanical approach to the organization of the practice is also being overcome. Where has the editor usually sent the practicing students? To divisions where there have not been enough people. The editor has, of course, received an immediate advantage by placing two or three practicing students, say, in the agricultural division for the planting and harvesting. But journalism as a whole has not gained from this approach.

Now the editorial boards and party organizations are checking closely to make sure that in the conditions for the competition of press workers the main criterion is the quality of the publications and all the rest of the indicators, including the number of lines submitted, are nothing more than report indicators. Other measures are being taken which are directed toward overcoming mediocrity in creative collective and creating proper conditions for the manifestation of the capabilities of the more gifted workers. In brief, we are reaching a point where all units of the system for searching for, selecting and training talented publicists, which, in and of themselves operate in isolation, will be included in one common chain.

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CSO: 1830/681

REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK WRITER COMPARES AFGHAN, BASMACHI STRUGGLES

Tashkent LENIN UCHQUNI in Uzbek 11 Jun 85 p 4

[Interview with Uzbek People's Writer Asqad Mukhtor by M. Imonberdiyev, "Children, the Future Is in Your Hands"; date and place not specified]

[Text] You're well aware of the life and work of the Uzbek People's Writer Asqad Mukhtor, author of dozens of novels and tales like "Sisters," "Birth," "The Age in My Fate," "Stormy Delight," "Plane Tree," and "Backstreets of Bukhara." In particular there shouldn't be a child among you who hasn't read the author's work "Children of the World."

Recently our correspondent met with Asqad Mukhtor and spoke about his childhood years and about peace and the fate of the planet.

[Question] Asqad-aka, during your student years you were an active correspondent of LENIN UCHQUNI. Didn't the newspaper publish a poem of yours called "Where Are You, Asqad Mukhtor?" at a time when you appeared very little in the press?

[Answer] Yes. I was educated in Children's Home Number 2 in Fergana City in the 1930s. Those were years of hunger and crop failures. Now when I recall that period of childhood basically the time I spent working comes to mind. The Yangisay flowed by the children's home. We dug a ditch and brought the water from this stream to a barren field. I can still see some of the plants we grew as though it was yesterday. We did repair work on the school with our own hands. When I think about it now, all that work I did prepared me for a great life, and spiritually and physically developed me. It aroused good feelings in my heart and taught me to take pleasure in work. In my opinion the child that understands the spiritual need for labor is one that will value the labor of others. Labor, like literature, instills beautiful human feelings in children. It's not by accident that so much attention was paid to children's labor in the Basic Directive for Reform of Public Education and Vocational Schools.

I like to mentally compare today's children with those of my childhood. I come to the conclusion that there was more independence, thinking, and striving in children then. There is less sense of responsibility for one's self, people, and Homeland among today's children. Unfortunately, there are

still those who say, "Give it to me and I'll eat, don't give it to me and I'll die." It's especially hard for these children when they encounter their first difficulties in life.

[Question] Is there a big difference between your childhood and your present impressions of the world and existence?

[Answer] In my childhood I thought the riches of the world were endless. The world seemed like a fairytale. I believed there was life on the moon. I thought there were canals and rivers on Mars. Now, it's different. Those exotic animals in Africa can be counted. Orangutans are bred in zoos and taken to the jungles. On top of this, the atom... Now, arms having the capability of destroying life on earth 13 times over are piled up. The U.S. is rearming. Now, the time has come to use reason, and call on people of the USSR to be vigilant, and try to explain to the most extreme reactionaries that the only way to preserve life on the planet is disarmament. Only the policy of our government can save the world. There's hope in it.

I remember there was a girl named Halima in my class. She stuttered. We made fun of her and called her "Halima the Dumb." Later we found out that the Basmachis had killed Halima's parents before her eyes. That's when she started to stutter. When I recall my childhood that terrible episode frequently comes to mind. It's difficult to imagine the tragedy brought about by today's wars.

[Question] From now on children must learn to think about the fate of the world. Every generation must live for the future. Mankind must live for the future. The works of Pushkin and L. Tolstoy were written not only for the people of their time but for the future, for the preservation of good. The sense of good can disappear like the orangutan. The sense of good has been lost by supporters of war.

Recently I went to Afghanistan in connection with my creative work. I visited the Vatan Internat. Children whose parents were killed by Basmachis live there. The enemy kill not only parents but their children too. There was a pioneer agitator [peshohang] named Ahmad Sobir who spoke at a demonstration in the square on International Children's Day. "I can't hold a pen, I can't hold a book, like you can," he said and raised his arms. He was missing both hands...

Then Babrak Karmal, chief secretary of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, went up to him and kissed his forehead. "Ahmad Sobir," he said, "The enemy has made you so that you can't bear arms, so that you can't embrace your parents. Don't worry, anytime we build anything we'll build it with your hands."

Despite hardships the children in that country are seen as the future of the people. Whereas there were 23-24 agitators [peshohang] in the country 3 or 4 years ago now there are thousands. Under the leadership of the Democratic Youth Organization they are fighting the enemy, setting up schools, and taking families that need help under their wings.

Children should rejuvenate the work of International Friendship Clubs. The fate and future of the earth is in the hands of the world's children. When there is friendship, peace will be firmly established."

At the end of the interview Asqad Mukhtor expressed the following desire to readers of the LENIN UCHQUNI: 'When we came out of the Vatan Internat its director Mahbuba Karmal said to me, 'As a mother the thing I would say is let there be no children's homes in the world. Let all children be in the bosom of their parents.' The thing I would say to our children is this: May they be happy and may no child see war or orphanhood."

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CSO: 1836/429

REGIONAL ISSUES

HANDLING OF WORKERS' LETTERS IN TUSSR VIEWED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by A. I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan: "The Constituent Part of Leninist Style"]

[Excerpts] One of the first documents of the CPSU Central Committee which were adopted immediately after the 26th Party Congress was the decree, "On Measures for Further Improving the Work With Letters and Suggestions From Workers in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress," of 31 March 1981. In June of that same year the CPSU Central Committee considered the results of an examination of the letters that had come in from the Turkmen SSR. It was suggested that the party committees of the republic step up their work for improving their personnel policy, strengthening party and state discipline, and strengthening the fight against manifestations of red tape, bureaucratism, and an inattentive attitude toward the letters and statements of the workers.

Four years have passed and just recently the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan summed up the results of the work that has been done. What has changed? Above all, there is more publicity in the work with letters and complaints. During the past 3 years at meetings of the collegial agencies of the party committees they considered the results of the examinations of 437 statements, at meetings of local party organizations--about 1,200, and at meetings of labor collectives--more than 870 statements, and more than 300 days of the open letter were conducted with the participation of 60,000 people.

The republic has also done organizational work for implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improving the Acceptance of Citizens Into Party, Soviet and Other Organizations." Devices involving working directly in the labor collective and the places of residence of the population are increasingly becoming a part of the work practice of the managers of departments, party organizations and Soviet agencies.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan has taken measures for making the situation healthier and improving the workstyle of the number of party committees and ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies, ministries of the cotton-cleaning industry, procurements, internal affairs and

certain others, a number of other construction organizations, production associations, enterprises, and scientific research and training institutes. During this time through party selection alone hundreds of communists and Komsomol members who have proved themselves in production in various branches of the republic national economy have been sent to internal affairs agencies alone. A considerable number of workers who have allowed various kinds of violation of discipline and abuses have been discovered and fired from legal protection agencies.

A good deal has been done and is being done for enforcing state order and discipline at production enterprises and in trade and consumer services. Measures have been taken for regulating the schedules for the operation of enterprises in the sphere of services so that they are more convenient for the population. Losses from truancy and leaves with the permission of the administration during the past 4 years of the current five-year plan have almost been cut in half as compared to the beginning of it. There has been a considerable reduction in the number of complaints regarding trade--approximately 30 percent.

In 1964 more than 500 people were moved from barracks to well-arranged apartments. Measures are being taken for improving services for disabled persons and participants in the Great Patriotic War, developing collective gardening and orchard raising as well as subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and private farmstead plots, and constructing parking places for private automotive transportation.

There is an increasing number of labor collectives in which practically all problems are solved locally.

But still the level of work with letters from the workers and the organization of the reception of citizens still does not meet the requirements of the March and April (1965) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Individual workers and leaders of party, soviet and management agencies do not always go deeply into the destinies of the people. As a result, as a rule, economic affairs go poorly for such managers.

The number of letters coming into the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan is practically not decreasing and in terms of social significance and quantity a special position is occupied by appeals regarding housing issues--more than 15 percent of the overall number.

The housing problem continues to be critical. The republic's population is growing, but the construction organizations are not even fulfilling those minimal plans which we are forced to approve at their insistence. During 4 years of the current five-year plan the republic has failed to receive 402,000 square meters of residential space, including 103,000 in Ashkhabad. And during this period more than 1,500 statements came in from residents of Ashkhabad and just as many citizens came in person regarding housing problems.

In a situation that has been created it seems quite unnatural to hear complaints about violations in the distribution of housing, and the arbitrary taking away of apartments both in new construction projects and in the area

that is already inhabited. In Ashkhabad, for example, an average of up to 600 apartments and rooms are released each year. But the proper policy for utilizing them is not always observed here. Certain officials, abusing their job positions, grossly violate housing legislation for their own personal advantage.

The number of complaints about the work of the city services and utilities is not decreasing. These services turned out not to be sufficiently prepared for the winter of 1984-1985. More than 70 percent of the letters and visits regarding these questions were from Ashkhabad, and more than half of the letters were collective ones with 20-30 and more signatures.

Residents of the cities of the republic justifiably complain about the frequent interruptions in the water supply. There are objective difficulties with the water supply. But abuses also play a large part in this matter.

Now in the capital of the republic work is getting under way for implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Further Development of the Urban Economy of the City of Ashkhabad During 1985-1990." During the course of this work they should eliminate the basic factors which give rise to the flow of complaints from residents of the capital.

A large number of letters from the workers contain complaints about the poor work of trade and public catering enterprises, the impolite attitude toward the customers, and violations of trade rules. The letters contain basically justified complaints about shortcomings in providing the republic's population with fruits and vegetables and about the excessively high prices on the kolkhoz markets where speculators still operate freely. It should be noted, however, that no small part of these letters originate because their authors are not sufficiently informed about the actual state of affairs and the laws that are in effect.

For example, one cannot agree to demands to set market prices by decree. The market cannot operate normally this way--it involves voluntary monetary market relations. In and of itself the market is an essential and necessary support in providing the population with vegetables and other products, and the local soviets are obligated to develop and improve market trade in all ways.

At the same time state trade in vegetables today is still the main form--residents of industrial centers of the republic acquire more than 80 percent of their vegetables not on the market, but in stores of the fruit and vegetable industry.

In March of this year the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan took note of the poor work of the ministries of the fruit and vegetable industry, agriculture, rural construction and a number of others for the development of a material and technical base and the strengthening of its economy. The Central Committee and the government of the republic hope that the ministers S. Mukhammedov and G. Gurbanov, with the support of the local aktiv, will take measures to close off the channels for speculation and abuses

and will provide the population of the republic with good products. There are possibilities of doing this.

The letters take note of shortcomings in the work of public health institutions. There are many complaints about communications enterprises concerning violations of the sequence for installing telephones and their poor operation, the tardy delivery of newspapers, magazines and postage, and the poor art of service. Complaints continue to come in concerning the work of the city passenger transportation, especially in the city of Ashkhabad, as well as the poor art of service of passengers on rail and air transportation.

The workers place high demands on the activity of consumer service enterprises and organizations. The Central Committee is receiving complaints about rudeness to clients and cases of deception and the filling out of orders without receipts, disorganization and the poor quality of the services. The republic ministry of consumer services does not always display the proper concern for the quality of work or for rapid elimination of shortcomings that are noted in the letters of the workers. In order to decisively reduce the inconveniences and, consequently, also the complaints of the workers, it will be necessary as soon as possible to arrange the organization of all services directly at the enterprises of the national economy.

Workers of the republic again and again write about various kinds of disorders in production, write-ups, thefts and other abuses.

Many letters and statements also report violations of the kolkhoz charter, abuse of the land and socialist property, and abuses of job positions by individual officials in rural areas.

The question arises: why is this not seen by the workers, the aktiv of Soviet, legal protection and supervisory agencies and organizations, of which there are plenty in each rayon? Unfortunately, measures are frequently not taken until after the reports come in from the workers and under the influence of higher organizations, sometimes even from Moscow.

Justified alarm is caused by the continuing flow of letters, statements and verbal appeals to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan which are related to shortcomings in the work of legal protection agencies. Managers of the ministries of internal affairs and justice, the procurator's office and the supreme court should step up the fight for strengthening law and order and socialist legality, and increase the demands made on personnel, especially the investigatory staff.

The number of reports of violations of labor legislation by certain managers is not decreasing. Analysis shows that certain management personnel are not aware of labor laws and sometimes they ignore them.

Last year the CPSU Central Committee approved the experience of the Ivanovo oblast party organization regarding legal training and education of management personnel. The Ivanovo workers managed almost to completely eliminate cases of illegal firing. The CPSU Central Committee made it incumbent on all party

committees to take advantage of the Ivanovo experience. Mandatory training of all management workers in Soviet legislation should be conducted everywhere. To do this it is necessary to utilize more extensively the possibilities of the press, radio, television, the Znaniye Society and higher and secondary specialized educational institutions.

An important place in the activity of party, soviet, trade union and management agencies is occupied by the receiving of citizens to discuss personal issues. The inspection of this work reveals serious shortcomings.

The inspection showed that the work schedule and the hours for receiving visitors in many departments were not thought out and there was a good deal of disorganization, arbitrariness and even bureaucratism in their work. Republic, oblast, city and rayon departments should more regularly receive visitors directly in the labor collectives and also at the place of residence, and more frequently conduct days of the open letter and reports of managers before the worker.

It is typical that the majority of problems raised by workers in their letters are included in the competence of local soviets. This means that workers of the soviets have not yet managed to fully take charge of the matters entrusted to them and the people prefer to bypass the ispolkom and economic manager and appeal directly to the party committee.

Many complaints about various kinds of shortcomings come from our republic to the CPSU Central Committee and other union agencies. Fairly frequently such communications are evidence of serious shortcomings in the workstyle of local and republic agencies. Once they have gone to the CPSU Central Committee, for some reason they do not wish to come to us. This is a serious factor and all of our managers should draw the necessary conclusions for themselves.

The local party committees should exercise greater control over the consideration of letters in the institutions and organizations, promptly discuss the problems related to them, and give a principled evaluation to cases of nonobjective examination of complaints, attempts to suppress criticism and manifestations of bureaucratism, red tape and unprincipled behavior.

Here a very large role is played by local party and trade union organizations, especially in the ministries and departments. But the local party organization has both another opportunity and another duty--to know all of the negative phenomena without exception before the complaints appear, to take energetic measures and to see them through to the end.

Party organizations must constantly be working toward a point where each worker who is engaged in the consideration of statements has mastered the Leninist style, a high art and such qualities as efficiency, competence, executive discipline, honor and a high sense of responsibility for the matters entrusted to him.

11772

CSO: 1830/681

REGIONAL ISSUES

KRASNOVODSK SHIPHANDLING CAPABILITY INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 June 1985 carries a 200-word Turkmeninform report on the increased ship- and freighthandling capacity of the port of Krasnovodsk. "Three hundred tons of freight more than planned have been carried since the beginning of the year. One thousand man-hours have been saved in loading and unloading ship and railroad freight." It is added that "after finishing the reconstruction work, nine docking areas have been put into operation." Also, the Krasnovodsk-Baku ferries have been renovated; passenger handling now takes minutes instead of half an hour.

POOR WORKING CONDITIONS IMPEDING TURKMEN GRAIN HARVEST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 7 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of completing the spring grain harvest quickly. "Experience has shown that the pace of work is best at collectives with specially equipped field camps permitting combine and tractor drivers and grain harvesting machinery operators to both work at their highest productivity and have the best kind of rest; camps which supply hot food and other amenities: But leaders and specialists at some kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not taken a close interest in this situation during grain harvests and have not made satisfactory preparations for the harvest campaign." In addition to the poor working conditions, some enterprises lack buildings for the storing and drying of grain. Special problems in this regard are noted in Tejen, Kirov and Khojambaz Rayons.

TURKMEN FARM FAMILIES INVITED TO LIVE IN AMUR OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 June 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word announcement by the labor departments in Ashkhabad, Mary and Chardzhou Oblispolkoms of vacancies available for families on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Amur Oblast. In addition to free passage and the free shipment of household goods, 200 rubles will be paid to the head of the family plus 75 rubles for each additional family member. Small houses or furnished apartments will be provided and "families will be given cows, poultry and other such amenities."

5 November 1985

INTERNATIONAL ECOLOGICAL SEMINAR HELD IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word Turkmeninform report on the international seminar on "Ecological problems of irrigation agriculture in arid and semi-arid zones" in Ashkhabad. "Seminar participants--scholars and specialists from developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America--came to Turkmenistan in order to become familiar with work experience and practices in mastering desert territory after having attended a series of lectures in Moscow." The seminar was jointly sponsored by the USSR and the UN Environmental Program. While in the TuSSR, "participants acquainted themselves with the influence of major irrigation systems on desert ecology, using the Karakum Canal as an example."

WATER SHORTAGE IN TURKMENISTAN CONTINUES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 June 1985 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by A. Khojamyradov, TuSSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, on the subnormal currents of the Murgab and Tejen Rivers and measures being taken to counteract them. In spite of measures taken to improve the flow, "I must point out the complex situation of the Murgab and Tejen Rivers which appeared and still continues. As for the Tejen River, it has hardly had any water for the entire year. The current in the Murgab River remains significantly lower than last year, not surpassing 30 percent of the norm. With these circumstances in mind, water resources organizations, in accordance with a special decree of the republic's government, have built and are building pumping stations in the Murgap-Tejen zone to make use of excess Karakum Canal water and also to exploit less saline waters" in the zone. It is pointed out that, due to the shortage, there were 161 violations in the use of irrigation water in the first quarter of the year. The rayons most affected by the shortage are: Tejen, Kirov, Darganata, Dostluk, Danev, Garagum, Koneurgench and Oktyabr'.

LOW QUALITY OF PRODUCTION IN TUSSR CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word editorial emphasizing the importance of producing high-quality goods and criticizing certain ministries and branches for their poor quality control. "In some branches of our republic's economy there are plants which are still incapable of producing goods of high quality. These plants are in the Ministries of Rural Construction, Highway Construction and Maintenance, and Land Reclamation and Water Resources." It is pointed out that selling such substandard products at a reduced price "does great damage to the economy. Half of our republic's factories in 5 months of this year did not meet the quota for the production of high quality goods. Most of these factories are in Krasnovodsk Oblast'."

MEDICAL SERVICES FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on needed improvements in medical services provided for the population. While there have been substantial

improvements made over the past few years, "in some cases, local soviet organs are not using their own authority in widening the network of children's hospitals and polyclinics, maternity wards, women's clinics and similar administrations for the protection of women and children or in strengthening their material-technical bases. For example, the Chardzhou Oblast children's hospital, the oblast maternity hospital and the oblast hospital in the city of Tashauz, and the maternity ward in the city of Mary are being constructed extremely slowly."

KARAKUM CANAL IRRIGATION NETWORK GROWING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word Turkmeninform report on the expansion of the covered irrigation network in Bakherden Rayon due to the completion of the construction of a 6-kilometer pipeline by Glavgaragumstroy. As a result, 170 hectares of new agricultural land have been mastered, bringing the amount of irrigated land in Bakherden Rayon to close to 3,000 hectares.

NEW TECHNOLOGY BEING INTRODUCED TOO SLOWLY IN TUSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of party and economic activists in Ashkhabad to discuss duties connected with expediting the introduction of new technical and scientific achievements into the economy. It is noted that "the pace of work in introducing achievements of scientific and technical progress into the economy is too slow for the demands of the day. Basic mistakes and errors are being permitted in the implementation of the entire technical policy and in the introduction of progressive techniques and technology, and supplying factories with new technology, and mechanizing and automating production processes are not proceeding with sufficient activism." It is added that "progressive forms of joining sciences and production are being used poorly, and the experimental bases of scientific research administrations are only growing slowly." It is also pointed out that "the training of scientific cadres, specialists and skilled labor demands further improvements."

TUSSR TRADE UNIONS NEGLECTING SOCIALIST COMPETITION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the role of trade union organizations in promoting socialist competition. "There are trade union organizations which exploit their possibilities and successfully use the power of socialist competition in influencing the fulfillment of state plans and socialist obligations in every city and rayon. However, there are many trade union organizations which are not displaying sufficient activism in this regard. Although conditions for competition have been established at some collectives, there is not enough concern to apply them." It is added that "if trade union committees in lagging collectives effectively organized a competition, if they strengthened work discipline and if everyone were compelled to be responsible for their own work, it would cause an increase in production statistics. But this kind of activism and initiative is not being demonstrated."

WATER MISMANAGEMENT AFFECTING COTTON CROP IN TUSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 July 1985 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of water management in agriculture and problems resulting from the poor application of agrotechnical rules. "One must say that lagging is being permitted in watering crops and there are many situations in which agrotechnical regulations are being violated. Thus, on enterprises in Tashauz Oblast some cotton crops have not even received the first watering. Despite the fact that the proper agrotechnical period has already gone by, the second and third waterings are being conducted at a slow pace in Ashkhabad and Mary Oblasts." Similar problems are noted in Bakherden, Tejen and Kirov Rayons, Mary Oblast and in the Khankhovuz plain.

PASTURE POTENTIAL OF KARAKUM DESERT HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY IN Turkmen on 23 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by G. Mukhammedov and V. Nikolayev on the potential of the Karakum Desert as a pasturage region for livestock. "The pasturage area of the Karakum Desert amounts to close to 40 million hectares and it should serve as a basic grazing and fodder base for livestock. According to the calculations of specialists, if the waters of northern and Siberian rivers to be used to irrigate desert lands, they would only be able to take care of 10 percent of the desert. Thus, the desert has a limitless potential as a pasture." It is predicted that if this potential were to be tapped, "it would be possible to increase meat production 1.5 times annually, wool two times, and Karakul skins three times over the present level."

POOR COLLECTIVE ATTITUDES YIELD POOR PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the educational importance of the collective. "One cannot say that the educational power of collectives is exploited intelligently everywhere. Where exemplary organization does not prevail, where people are not fighting for their own and their colleagues' reputations and where their demands on each other are weak, it is clear that economic and social duties are undefined. There are even such collectives in our republic." It is pointed out that "every fifth factory has been unable to fulfill the quota for raising labor productivity, and every third has been unable to meet the quota for lowering product costs." It is added that "there are a great many such collectives under the Ministry for the Cotton Cleaning Industry and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry."

TUSSR: BARRIERS TO APPLICATION OF TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 30 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by M. Gurdov, section chief at the Scientific and Technical Information Scientific Research Institute of TuSSR Gosplan, on the obstacles preventing the application of technical innovations to production.

"At present, some factories are not especially interested in exploiting scientific and technical innovations in production. When a technical process needs

to be restructured, they avoid innovation. The effectiveness of the use of a scientific-technical innovation depends on ministries and leading organizations giving their subdivisions materials to study so that these innovations can be installed. Sometimes, these materials do not come down from the ministries."

MAJOR SEMIRYECHEYE IRRIGATION PROJECT TAKES SHAPE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 7 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word unattributed KazTAG brief entitled "Dam to Collect Mountain Waters." The article describes progress on the Buyen Dam in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, described as a major Semirycheye irrigation project for the lower foothills of the Northern Altay. According to the brief, the dam, which will, when completed, make possible irrigation of tens of thousands of hectares and thus be the basis of a major regional system, is going forward rapidly through installation of automatically manufactured concrete assemblies for the 10-story tall dam.

COMPLETION OF ERTIS CANAL DZHEZKAZGAN EXTENSION DELAYED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Q. Syzdygov, chief of the United Union Committee of the "Irtyshtkanalstroy" Construction Administration, published under the rubric "Land Reclamation, a Source of Abundance," entitled "Canal of a Good Future." The article sums up more than 20 years of progress in connection with the Ertis-Karaganda Canal system.

Construction of the Ertis-Karaganda Canal, one of the most important republic irrigation and water supply projects, began in January 1962. Since that time, he continues, millions of rubles have been expended on the project and a system of dams, pumping stations and subordinate canal and irrigation systems have been built up, serving tens of thousands of hectares of irrigated land and many industries.

Most of this system has been built by "Irtyshtkanalstroy" in cooperation with other construction groups, Syzdygov notes. While noting that the administration has consistently met its goals, he does go on to criticize it for the lagging second section of the Ertis-Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan Canal. This project, Syzdygov continues, was scheduled to be completed last year but had to be carried forward into the present year. He suggests, however, that much special effort has been made this year to ensure that there are no more delays, although, he concedes, a great deal will have to be accomplished if the project is to be completed in accordance with the revised schedule.

NEW BALKASH MAINLINE WILL CUT TRANSPORT TIME

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word MazTAG article entitled "Aqtoghay-Sayaq." The article reports on progress with the construction of a new Balkash south coast mainline, of which 200 kilometers have now been completed. The article stresses the great difficulty involved in the construction of a major railroad in an extremely arid area and what is being done to overcome it. When complete the new railway will cut transport times between Siberia and Central Kazakhstan considerably, the article reports.

EDITORIAL STRESSES UNION OF SCIENCE AND PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 13 July 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "The Union of Science and Production." The editorial notes the extended discussions on technology issues at the recent, June CPSU Central Committee Plenum and stresses the urgent need for all research to have a practical application and for new ideas and new technology to be put into use as soon as possible. Various research units of the republic are criticized for achieving little for effort expended, for failure to solve the key problems to which they have been devoted for over-concentration on single problems to the exclusion of all others and for research on secondary, less important topics.

ONE-THIRD OF KASSR POLLUTED WATERS IN KARAGANDA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 13 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by S. Amangeldin, candidate in medical sciences, and A. Sawlebekov, journalist, published under the rubric "Problem, Thoughts, Suggestions," entitled "Let Us Keep Water Sources Clean." The article notes the increasing problem of polluted natural water sources in Karaganda Oblast.

Agriculture, Amangeldin and Sawlebekov begin, is undergoing intensive development in Karaganda Oblast where there are now 69,000 hectares of irrigated land, with 95,000 planned for the future. This development will require major new irrigation construction projects, they continue, and water, such as that being brought into the area by the important Ertis-Karaganda Canal. Canal water, however, Amangeldin and Sawlebekov note, is expensive at 5 kopeks per cubic meter and economical development of agriculture in the oblast will also have to rely on the fullest possible use of natural sources in rivers, streams and lakes. Central Kazakhstan, however, they continue, is arid and water-short, and there is the added problem of pollution, limiting the amount of water available from such cheap natural sources.

They go on to note that one-third of the 3.8 million cubic meters of polluted water sources that it is estimated will exist in the republic by 1990 will be found in Karaganda Oblast alone. And this will result, they note, not only in water sources that cannot be used, but also in unwanted poisons entering into agricultural products and into people's bodies.

Causes of the pollution are given as industrial wastes, untreated sewage and fuel leakage from irrigation equipment. Amangeldin and Sawlebekov suggest that much more could be done to stop such pollution although solutions are in most cases expensive.

KASSR: OVERHAUL OF AGRICULTURAL INCENTIVES SYSTEM NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 6, June 1985 carries on pages 22-23 a 1,000-word article by Chalymzhan Nuryshev, published under the rubric "Economic Knowledge and Action," entitled "Incentives, a Step in the Right Direction." The article calls for changes in the agricultural incentives system to make it more conducive to increasing productivity.

Economic incentives, Nuryshev begins, have a great role to play in the refinement of the agricultural mechanism and economic intensification of the sector through new technology. In fact, he seeks to show, scientific and technological progress and incentives are two sides of the same coin, and a properly structured and administered incentives system will speed up urgently needed scientific and technological progress. However, he continues, various measures must be carried out to make the system work properly in this regard.

Nuryshev calls for an incentive system closely tied into results and the growth of productivity with a careful review of achievements (on an annual basis) to determine who and what units should receive incentives and in what amounts. He strictly condemns use of incentive funds to make up deficiencies in wage funds and the turning of incentives into a system of prizes and nothing else. He calls, moreover, for competition of sectors as well as of economic units and individuals. Incentives in the form of cultural and other services and in housing are also to be applied more widely.

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY CONSTRUCTION LAGS, CASTIGATED FOR KASSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 July 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Meat and Milk Industry Construction." The editorial discusses meat and milk industry failure to attain required production levels in the republic and the reasons for it.

Although the editorial does have a great deal to say about deficiencies in the meat and milk industry itself it acknowledges that at least one major factor outside the control of the industry--lagging construction--is having a very adverse impact as well. In fact, the editorial goes on to show, only about 15 percent of funds available for meat and milk industry construction projects could be spent last year for one reason or the other and projects drag on year after year in spite of what are, in theory at least, adequate construction resources, if used efficiently. The editorial calls for all concerned to do whatever is possible to overcome the problem.

SHORTAGE OF ASPHALT LIMITS MANGHYSHLAK ROAD BUILDING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by A. Pogudin, chief engineer of the Manghyshlak Expedition or the "Kazdorproyekt" Main Planning Institute, published under the rubric "Scientific and Technological Progress--A Guarantee of Profit," entitled "Attention to a Valuable Material." The article deals with problems of road building in Manghyshlak Oblast.

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Road building, Pogudin begins, is a key component of Manghvshlak development and substantial progress has been made in this area, particularly during the current 5-year plan. However, he continues, road building needs still substantially exceed road building capacity in the oblast, creating problems that are harming regional economic development.

One reason, Pogudin goes on, for slow road construction has been insufficient funding out another, still more important limiting factor, is asphalt shortage. He continues by describing on-going efforts to utilize local, abundant deposits of solidified petroleum to produce an asphalt substitute. He shows, however, that processing of the solidified petroleum will be needed if it is to be fully usable but that so far such capacity has been lacking. He calls upon the ministries involved to coordinate their efforts to this end.

KASSR: WINTER HEATING PROBLEMS TO BE AVOIDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Prepare Cities for Winter." Last winter, the editorial shows, brought with it many problems due to breakdowns in heating, electrical and other urban systems, including key transportation systems. We must, it goes on, learn from our errors and make better preparations this year, while the weather is still good, to counter any anticipated difficulties.

The editorial, however, criticizes many cities, industries, energy suppliers and other units for their failure to grow proper conclusions from past faults and carry out winter preparations energetically, fully and properly. Among subjects of the editorial's criticism are Alma-Ata and Karaganda cities and Ekibastuz, Yermak, Tselinograd and Karaganda energy centers. City soviets, party and construction units are faulted for the poor progress, often by name.

The editorial stresses that keeping transportation units operating will be a particular area of concern this year. A smoothly operating transport system, the editorial stresses, is too important for the Soviet Union to allow it to operate otherwise.

DESALINATED DRINKING WATER TO BE MORE IMPORTANT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 19 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,100-word article by Qynapay Aralbayev, member of the USSR Journalists Union, entitled "Secrets of Water." The article reviews the worldwide shortage of fresh water and what is being done on a regional and republic basis to counter it.

There is, Aralbayev makes clear, abundant water in the world but 5 percent of it is comprised of salty ocean water, while only 2.5 percent of all the world's water is the fresh water, and two-thirds of that is locked up in ice. Thus,

he continues, more than 50 countries of the world suffer from water shortage--even acute drought--while the demand for fresh water for industrial and agricultural use, as well as human consumption, continues to grow. Moreover, he shows, an acute imbalance has developed between developing and industrial countries in water use.

The Soviet Union, Aralbayev continues, has abundant fresh water--it leads the world in this area, although most is located in Siberia and in the Soviet Far East. Thus areas such as the KaSSR, located in the arid south, are still water-short and there are distribution inequities within the southern republics themselves.

Aralbayev outlines measures adopted to relieve republic water shortage with special reference to canal construction, including the important Ertis-Karanganda Canal. Among these measures, however, he seems to suggest distillation of ocean water to remove salts and render such water potable for drinking, industrial and agricultural use as the approach with the greatest future, with the Shevchenko nuclear facility showing the way. He sees distillation of ocean water, moreover, as one way to counter the growing problem of pollution of all water sources and suggests that many may be forced to rely more heavily on desalination of ocean water in the future.

STEPPED-UP PACE OF IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION IN KASSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNIST in Kazakh No 6, June 1985 carries on pages 68-73 a 2,100-word article by V. Gononarov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Irrigation's Main Administration for the Irrigation and Construction of Rice Growing Sovkhozes, entitled "We Are Resolutely Building Water Systems." The article outlines on-going and planned irrigation construction in the KaSSR in the light of increased emphasis in this area.

Stabilization of agricultural yields and making agricultural production independent of local conditions to the greatest degree possible is currently a major goal of Soviet agriculture and irrigation is a major potential means for achieving this goal. With this introduction Gononarov goes on to look at what his administration has accomplished in 20 years of strenuous activity, he suggests strongly that the major republic investment in irrigation has been very successful and profitable with quick returns achieved on investments.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan plans call for, among other things, expanding irrigation along the Syr-darya to 180,000 hectares, large scale expansion of irrigated fields in the Kzyl-qum, a rapid build up of systems supported by the Shy, Talas and Asy rivers, 70,000 new irrigated hectares in connection with the Great Alma-Ata Canal and many other important projects. Also a priority will be reconstruction of Syr-Darya systems to conserve river water until the arrival of the Siberian waters. The role of new technology in all such projects is strongly emphasized and is given as one reason why important projects such as the Great Alma-Ata Canal have had their completion dates advanced.

NEW ERTIS CANAL BEGUN IN KAZAKSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN on 20 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word brief by B. Zhanymbetov entitled "New Canal." The brief notes the beginning of work on a new, 200 km long canal to extend from the Ertis to the Qulynoy Plateau, where the vital waters of the canal will give life to an arid region and increase agricultural output substantially. No completion date is given in the brief.

KASSR TECHNOLOGY PROBLEMS, GOALS VIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,600-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Accelerate Scientific and Technological Progress." The editorial looks at republic scientific and technological development in terms of recent decisions on this area at the national level. It notes many republic scientific and technological achievements and on-going major developments at many sites, but also records widespread failure to push new technology resulting in inefficiencies and low returns on investment.

Areas singled out for improvement are labor use, raw materials conservation, construction and reconstruction of plants using [words indistinct] new technology, fulfillment of industry and sector technology plans, research and management and supervision of production by party and other authorities. A unified plan is being worked out to accomplish new goals in the long term, to 2005.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

EDITORIAL ON RURAL SERVICES NEGLECT IN KASSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 8 August 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Individual Services." The editorial strikes the note that the workers "need to witness in their lives and directly feel the results of their labor" in the form of efficient, well-run, timely and available consumer and other services of every sort. It strongly criticizes enterprise managers and others who have neglected services and their workers. Party units are called upon to exercise strict supervision to see to it that such deficiencies are overcome.

KASSR WORKER MORALE: HIDDEN FACTOR IN PRODUCTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 9 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by B. Abdirazaqov, SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter, published under the rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions," entitled "Morale--One Source of Reserve Energies." The article looks at morale as a major factor either promoting high productivity or inefficiency and what influences it.

Abdirazaqov begins his account with a description of a well-run and productive factory, one that is successful, he shows, above all because effort has been made to produce pleasant working surroundings and meet the on- and off-the-job needs of the workers. He turns, however, to some less fortunate collectives and suggests that heating failures for months at a time in winter, noisy, dirty work spaces and a failure to provide even the most basic services to workers are not conducive to worker retention and plan fulfillment. He concludes that workers must be taken into consideration if production gains are to be made.

SERIOUS ASPHALT SHORTAGE RESTRICTING ROAD REPAIR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 13 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by KASSR Minister of Motor Transport Sh. Bekbolatov, published under the rubric "Motor Transport an Economic Artery," entitled "A Clear Road for Grain Convoys." The article looks at road repair and its connection with efficient harvest operations without crop loss.

Bekbolatov describes in some detail the enormous amount of planning that goes into overcoming winter and spring road damage each year, and the preparation

for the heavy use that almost all republic roads will receive during peak harvest activities. Although stressing the fact that due to strenuous effort roads do, by and large, meet the demands that are placed on them during the harvest season, Bekbolatov does complain of deficiencies in certain key areas. In particular, bitumin shortage is hindering vitally needed repair work on major roads, while lack of equipment and materials often prevents upkeep of vital harvest feeder and service roads. Bekbolatov also complains of poor roadbeds that are well below standards set for road construction and are creating major maintenance headaches.

Bekbolatov notes ongoing efforts to find substitutes for bitumin based asphalt and also calls for redoubled planning efforts to deal with problems of service and feeder roads. He stresses in his article that much more is involved with road maintenance than simple repair of roads and that bridges, drainage and other matters must be taken into consideration, too.

NEW SEMIPALATINSK WATER RESERVOIR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 14 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word KazTAG brief entitled "Karakol Reservoir" reporting on the completion of a new Karakol Water Reservoir in Semipalatinsk Oblast. The new reservoir, which will contain more than 55 million cubic meters of water behind a 50-meter high dam, will serve 15,000 irrigated hectares with water ultimately coming from the Karakol River via a tunnel through the rock.

FULL POTENTIAL OF ERTIS-KARAGANDA CANAL STILL UNREALIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Q. Zhoyqynbekov, member of the USSR Journalists Union, published under the rubric "Land Reclamation--A Source of Abundance," entitled "A Channel of Good Future." The article looks at the Ertis-Karaganda Canal system and the reasons why its full potential is still unrealized.

In the 20 years since the Ertis-Karaganda Canal came to central Kazakhstan the geoeconomic map of the region has been altered considerably through thousands of new hectares of irrigated land, many new sovkhoses, and tons of valuable agricultural products. However, in spite of these successes, Zhoyqynbekov goes on, the full potential of the waters brought in by the canal has still to be realized and the Ertis-Karaganda irrigation system still awaits its fullest development.

The reasons, Zhoyqynbekov suggests, are a weak construction base, manpower shortage and some organizational problems that have left some critical problems still unresolved. Underground pipelines, for example, although long regarded as necessary to utilize canal waters fully, remain unconstructed. Zhoyqynbekov also complains about uneven water distribution within the system, and ignorance of irrigation technology among some system water users.

Plans call for 38,000 new irrigated hectares by 1991 and the renovation of others. Zhoyqynbekov implies that many current problems of the system will have to be solved first before any expansion will be possible and an effort made to overcome the shortage of specialist cadres that is hindering further development.

KASSR: PROGRAM TO IMPROVE CULTURAL SERVICES WORKING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 23 August carries on page 14 a 1,500-word editorial by the QAZAQ ADEBIYETI "Arts Division," published under the rubric "Mail," entitled "Each Has Something To Contribute." The article is a summary of readers' letters occasioned by efforts to carry out the CPSU Central Committee resolution "Concerning Measures on Club Organizations and Improving the Use of Sports Facilities."

The gist of the letters quoted in the editorial is that the new program to improve cultural services, sports and other forms of recreation associated with republic houses and palaces of culture, rural clubs, libraries, sports facilities and the new style cultural and sports complexes, etc., is succeeding and is achieving real changes in the opportunities of republic workers for organized, meaningful recreation. Readers, however, still complain of underdeveloped facilities in rural areas while another letter stresses the importance of the kind of cultural services offered and the need to acquaint the young, in particular, with the more formal arts.

One letter praises live concerts of Kazakh musicians, which present, in the view of the author of the letter, a much greater range of material than do radio broadcasts with their often too narrow programming. The editors of the "Arts Division" second the complaint and call for radio programmers to be more responsive.

KASSR: MORE PARTY SUPERVISION OVER CONSUMER GOODS NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 20 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by L. Dawletova, chief of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Section of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, published under the rubric "Service to the People, an Honored Duty," entitled "Production of Consumer Goods--an Extremely Important Party Concern." The article looks at republic consumer goods and problems associated with their production and what the party is doing and will have to do to solve them.

Consumer goods, Dawletova begins, are a key component of party economic policy, and as an expression of this concern a complex program for consumer goods production has been drawn up for the period 1986-2000 with major gains, quantitatively and qualitatively, planned. However, she goes on to show, substantial problems must be solved in consumer goods production and distribution to meet current levels of demand.

Dawletova goes on to complain of continued problems with quality, a product reject rate that is far too high, slow production of the goods in the greatest demand and their production in quantities that are too small, poor marketing

research and construction lags on projects affecting consumer goods production. She also complains about violations of plans for the availability of product assortments.

Dawletova suggests that failure to use existing plant capacity well may be a large part of the difficulty. However, she notes, organization is a sensitive area and it is here that party intervention is most needed.

MINERALIZATION WILL NOT PREVENT USE OF SUBTERRANEAN WATER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 24 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Q. Bekbergenov, candidate in agricultural sciences and division chief of the Kazakh Institute for Scientific Research on Meadows and Haymaking, published under the rubric "Programs, Thoughts, Suggestions," entitled "Subterranean Water for Fodder Production." The article looks at the need to utilize subterranean waters in the republic fully if long-term livestock growth targets are to be met.

Much of the territory of the KASSR, Bekbergenov begins, is currently unsuitable for use due to water shortage, with the republic standing in last place in the Soviet Union in terms of its water supply. In fact, only 101.9 billion cubic meters are available in a year of average precipitation and much of this flows into the republic from outside. Moreover, even this limited water supply is very unevenly distributed, with some oblasts relatively well supplied with water and others virtually deserts.

Thus, Bekbergenov continues, if goals advanced concerning a drastic expansion of irrigated lands are to be realized, new water supply resources will have to be found.

One source of such new water will be the Siberian rivers project, but it will have little impact before the year 2000, meaning that other water will have to be found to support expansion or irrigation in the next 10-15 years. He suggests subterranean waters as one solution and goes on to show how the principal problem limiting their use, the high mineralization levels of the waters, can be easily overcome if a careful choice of crops is made and a careful technical regimen is maintained. By using such waters, he concludes, it should be possible to add 350,000-400,000 hectares of irrigated pastures which, in turn, would make possible the increase of sheep herds to the required goal of 50 million.

KASSR: EDITORIAL LINKS QUALITY SERVICES, JOB PERFORMANCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 27 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Improve Consumer Services." The editorial provides the usual catalog of consumer services achievements and problems, but strikes a new note in emphasizing the connection between the quality of consumer services and job performance and in calling for total improvement to meet all the needs of the public. Party units, soviets and others are told in no uncertain terms that they must see to it that new goals are met.

5 November 1985

KAZAKHS RESTORING FLOOD-DAMAGED LAKE YESIK

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 29 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN special reporter B. Asanbayev, published under the rubric "Man and Nature," entitled "Restoration of Lake Yesik." Lake Yesik, once a beautiful lake in the Ili Altay formed over thousands of years by melting glaciers behind a 300-meter high natural dam, emptied on 7 July 1963 as a consequence of the destruction of the natural dam by a hot springs mud flow located below the surface of the lake. The flow of mud resulted in a large flood that destroyed much property in and about Yesik City and since that time floods and mud flows have threatened yearly. Asanbayev's article describes on-going efforts to restore the lake as one way of preventing such flood and mud flow danger in the future.

The restored lake, however, Asanbayev notes, will contain only one-third the water of the old to prevent any repetition of the 1963 catastrophe. To maintain this lower level, two hydroelectric tunnels will lead off water flow continuously. Part of the water drained will be used to support a 2,600 hectare irrigation system. Efforts are also being made to build up recreational facilities as part of the lake restoration. Yesik lake restoral is part of a larger Yesik Basin flood control project.

'REMOTE' KASSR RAYON LACKS PAVED ROADS, BRIDGES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 23 August 1985 carries on page 11 a 2,000-word article by QAZAQ ADEBIYETI special reporter Shakizada Quttayaqov entitled "What Is the Reason for the Complacency?" The article tells the tale of Irgizskiy Rayon (in Aktyubinsk Oblast) and its complete lack of such modern conveniences as paved roads, bridges, adequate air connections and running water.

Irgizskiy Rayon, Quttayaqov shows, is in every sense a remote rayon, 500 versts from the oblast center, 200 from the nearest railhead and, in spite of party promises to the contrary, it remains utterly backward in its cultural and living levels. The reason, he shows, is a complete failure to develop a local transportation system, although the need for such a system has long been perceived and the system itself planned.

Quttayaqov goes on to quote a KaSSR CP Central Committee and KaSSR Council of Ministers resolution of the late 1960's calling for a massive road building campaign in the rayon and a bridge across the Irgiz River, better air connections and piped in fresh water, but nothing, he indicates, has been done except for the building of the planned Irgiz Bridge, and it washed away in 1980, a year after its completion. As for air connections, only An-2 service (10 seats per flight) is now offered and a lack of materials and labor has prevented needed expansion at Irgiz Airport to allow it to land larger planes.

The result of all this neglect, Quttayaqov shows, is not only isolation but economic backwardness, as well. Rayon workers must travel days to deliver

livestock to the nearest meat combine while bountiful lakeside pastures that could make up for herd shortfalls cannot be utilized on account of their inaccessibility due to lack of roads and bridges.

GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL COMPLETE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 August 1985 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter Q. Alimqulov announcing the completion on 31 July of the Great Alma-Ata Canal entitled "From the Shelek to the Shamalghan." The article stresses the enormous effort that went into completing the canal under difficult, arid conditions and the advance that the canal will mean for the KaSSR and its capital region, where agricultural, garden and recreational sites will now be served by its waters.

GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL SOIL MINERALIZING RAPIDLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 8, August 1985 carries on page 8 a 700-word interview with Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Professor Tilepbay Tazabekov, published under the rubric "A Scientist at Work," entitled "What Are the Secrets of the Soil?" The interview, recorded by Ashirbek Amankeldiyev, includes a plea for increased soil research to counter problems such as mineralization of agricultural land in advance.

According to Tazabekov, due to the lack of advanced soil research and model building, soil irrigated by the recently completed Great Alma-Ata Canal is mineralizing rapidly. Part of the problem, Tazabekov notes, is due to the presence of minerals in the soil that promote a build-up of salts, but misconceived application of fertilizers is also a problem since elements are being added to the soil that are already present there, poisoning both the soil itself and plants.

None of these problems would ever have arisen in the first place. Tazabekov stresses, if coordinated, carefully managed and researched soil model building had been done in advance. He also stresses the need for continuing research with irrigated soils to determine the changes taking place in them over time. He notes, moreover, that the agricultural significance of the soil is only one aspect of the problem.

CSO: 1830/51

REGIONAL ISSUES

ALMA-ATA HOSTS WHO SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word KazTAG report entitled "WHO Seminar in Alma-Ata." The seminar, which opened on 10 September, will address issues of the organization and planning of primary medical and sanitary aid. Participating in the seminar are representatives from Hungary, Greece, the GDR, Denmark, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Afghanistan.

KaSSR Minister of Health M. A. Aliyev gave the introductory address at the seminar.

During the seminar, the participants will visit Chimkent oblass.

UNESCO CONFERENCE HELD IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 17 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word KazTAG report on an international conference on "Cultural and Historical Processes in Central Asia in the Middle Ages," within the framework of preparing a six-volume UNESCO publication titled "History of the Civilizations of Central Asia," which opened on 16 September in Alma-Ata. Participating in the conference are scientists from Afghanistan, Hungary, the GDR, India, Mongolia, Pakistan, the USA, and Turkey.

The historical-cultural Central Asian region, as it is defined by the UNESCO research project, includes Eastern Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, North India, western regions of Korea, Mongolia and the USSR (the Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, Tuva ASSR, Buryat ASSR). According to the report, "Without a knowledge of the nature of the historical-cultural processes which took place here in the middle ages, it is impossible to study the recent history and culture of the peoples inhabiting this region today."

Kazakh CP Central Committee Secretary K. K. Kazybayev, and Deputy Chairman of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium A.I. Chernyshov were present at the opening of the conference.

CSO: 1830/43

REGIONAL ISSUES

AFGHAN MUSICIANS TOUR KAZAKHSTAN CAPITAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 10 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word KazTAG report entitled "Guests From Afghanistan." A group of Afghan musicians toured the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Composers' Union. After visiting Leningrad and Moscow, the group toured Alma-Ata, where they were received in the KaSSR Composers' Union.

UN SEMINAR HELD IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 12 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 150-word KazTAG report entitled "International Seminar in Alma-Ata." A UN-sponsored seminar on socio-economic issues opened on 11 September in Alma-Ata. Representatives of 18 Asian and African states are familiarizing themselves with the social and economic transformations which have taken place in Soviet Central Asia. Leading scientists from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgiziya, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan are participating in the seminar.

CSO: 1830/40

REGIONAL ISSUES

ASHKhabAD HOSTS ALL-UNION TURKOLOGY SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 11 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word Turkmeninform article titled "Discussing Problems of Turkology" announcing the beginning in Ashkhabad on 10 September of the 4th All-Union Turkology Conference, organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences' departments of literature and language and of history, the Turkmen Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Committee of Turkologists. The conference participants include more than 300 specialists among whom are scholars from Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Tashkent, Frunze, Kazan, and other cities. The conference, which is dedicated to the 27th Congress of the CPSU, is a showcase for achievements in the area of Soviet Turkology, says the article, and will consider the work of Soviet scholars on problems of rapprochement and interaction among the nationalities of the Turkic linguistic regions of the USSR, their historical past, ethnic processes, as well as the problem of the enrichment of the language, literature and art of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet land. At a general plenary session A. G. Babyev, President of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the organizational committee, opened the conference. Deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers R. A. Bazarova delivered a greeting to the gathering. Others participating in the plenary session were USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member E. R. Tenishev, TSSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member B. Ch. Charyyrov, doctor of philology Kh. G. Korogly, and others. The individual sessions for specialized problems began following the plenary session.

CSO: 1830/21

REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

LATVIAN KOLKHOZ DEVELOPS RETAIL OUTLETS--Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "Attention, Experience!" and the heading "'Kristap' Welcomes Its Guests" a 2,200-word report from Riga by own correspondent Ye. Vostrukhov describing how the "Lachplesis" kolkhoz in Latvia has opened its own store in a Riga basement rented from the Gorispolkom. The store, which is supplied daily by the kolkhoz, often reduces its prices "several times" during the day and "enjoys a good reputation and great popularity among Riga's inhabitants." Its success, Vostrukhov notes, has prompted other kolkhozes to open similar stores in Riga. The second part of the report describes how the "Lachplesis" kolkhoz, in collaboration with two other kolkhozes, has opened a cafe in Riga which serves Latvian national dishes prepared with produce delivered from the kolkhozes and bought elsewhere "under economic contracts." Vostrukhov emphasizes that the cafe's "principles of operation are that it pays for itself in full and has financial autonomy," while pointing out that the concept of direct ties between kolkhozes and retail outlets has not been fully accepted yet. [Editorial Report]

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